The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,234.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1866.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BALKRUSHNA NILLAJEE PITALEY—February 1st, at Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Balkrushna Nillajee Pitaley, Managing Clerk in the Frere Land and Reclamation Company's Office, Limited, of a son.

DEATH.

FURNISS—February 1st, on board the ship *Maha Buleshwar*, W. J. Furniss, of apoplexy, aged 26 years.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

BROCKMAN—January 26th, at Mercara, the beloved wife of A. Brockman, Esq., aged 24 years.

BEATTIE—January 23rd, at St. Thomas' Mount, Catherine, (of apoplexy) the beloved wife of John Beattie, Gunner in the Royal Artillery, aged 38 years 7 months and 11 days.

DAVIDSON—January 25th, at St. Thomas' Mount, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Army Schoolmaster John Davidson, aged 18 years and 2 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
" Muscat	7th	" Bushire	19th
" Bunder Abbas	9th	" Bunder Abbas	23rd
" Bushire	12th	" Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Dr. McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 19th and 25th.

The steam ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1	& 15	Leave Calcutta	1	& 15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Masulipatam	6	20
" Cochin	5	19	" Madras	10	24
" Tuticorin		20	" Negapatam	11	25
" Colombo		21	" Colombo		28
" Negapatam	10	24	" Tuticorin		29
" Madras	15	30	" Cochin	16	1
" Masulipatam	16	1	" Calicut	16	1*
" Coconada	17	2	" Cannanore	17	2†
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Mangalore	18	3
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "INDIA," 1,049 tons, 250 H. P., J. T. Lewis, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 15th February, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1500 Tons, 300 H. P., C. C. D. Hutcheson, Commander, as above, on 15th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry "	Sunday.	Beypore .. "	Sunday.
Vingorla ... "	Sunday.	Calicut ... "	Sunday.
Goa......... "	Monday.	Tellicherry "	Monday.
Carwar ..... "	Monday.	Cannanore "	Monday.
Compta ..... "	Monday.	Mangalore. "	Tuesday.
Mangalore... "	Tuesday.	Compta .. "	Wednesday.
Cannanore "	Wednesday.	Carwar .. "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry "	Wednesday.	Goa ...... "	Wednesday.
Calicut .. "	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. "	Thursday.
Beypore ... "	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin.....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay...Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR, JYTAPORE, AND MALWAN EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 21st February.

For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 8 A. M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. Baxter, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "COWASJEE JEHANGHIER," Knight, Commander, will sail about the 25th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st January 1866.

NOTICE.—The new first class Ship "BELLE OF THE SEA," 1,152 tons, Captain Hammond, will have quick despatch for Calcutta. For Freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE first class ship "FUTHE SHAW ALLUM," 819 tons, Captain J. G. Grant, will leave immediately for the above Ports. For Freight or Passage apply to

HADJEE JOSEPH NOOR MAHOMED,
Sugar Bazaar, Musjid Bunder.

Bombay, 3rd February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,138 tons register, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The New Iron Ship "MICHAEL SCOTT," 1,187 tons, W. Broadfoot, R. N. R., Commander, will sail about the 10th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th January 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class .... £60 } Exclusive of
Second Class .... " 35 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "KOINA," 1,000 Tons, Captain Coburn, will be despatched on MONDAY, 5th February.

An extra Steamer the "MELBOURNE," 1,400 Tons, Captain Auld, will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(To sail about 12th proximo)

THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1178 tons register, John Boag, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Swedish Ship *Theitis*, from Hongkong, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which it will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Consignees are further requested to take notice, that Captain Peytz will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

M. G. PEYTZ, Commander.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The General Average Statement, per ship *Oriflamme*, having been received, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the undersigned are prepared, on the production of receipts for the deposits taken before delivery of Cargo, to refund the said sums less the contributions to General Average as per Statement.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

29th January 1866.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે હાઊસ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેશટમેનટ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बमबे हौस अेंड लांड इनवेष्टमेनट कंपनी (लीमीटेड).

THE following Shares will be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company, if the Calls respectively against them, with 24 per cent interest, be not paid at our Office, 27, Meadow Street, on or before WEDNESDAY the 7th instant:—

Shares Nos. 2, 19, 36, 40, 80, 81, 98, 134, 145, 156, 169, 171, 185, 211, 229, 331, 257, 261, 272, 282, 285, 372, 287, 304, 305. Calls due Rs. 700 per Share.

Shares Nos. 124, 127, 129, 485, 486, 336, 284, 25.216, 75.313. Calls due Rs 600 per Share.

Shares Nos. 142 and 328 will also be absolutely FORFEITED if Rs. 300 per Share, with interest at 9 per cent, be not paid on or before WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100 Bbls Flour,
200 Do. Rosin,
300 Cases Naptha,
100,000 feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered $\frac{c}{29}$—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th Decemb 1865. JOHN DWYER.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received, a consignment of DRESS and WALKING BOOTS.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st January 1866.

2nd. To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Corporation.

3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Corporation being adopted.

By order of the Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 18th January 1866.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held on the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., in the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings, No. 14.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે મીકાનીકસ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बाँबे मेकानीकस बीलडीन कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

LICENSE TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.—The Municipal Commissioner republishes for the information of all persons required to take out a license, the Sections (103 and 104) of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

CIII.—If after the expiry of three months from the date when any person is, by Sections XCVII. and C. of this Act, required to take out a license or renew the same, such person shall exercise his profession, trade, or calling without having duly taken out a license in accordance with the provisions of this Act, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three times the amount which in the judgment of such Magistrate would have been payable by such person in respect of a license duly taken out as aforesaid.

Penalty for exercising a profession without a license.

CIV.—Any person required by Sections XCVII. and XCVIII. of this Act to take out a license, who shall without reasonable excuse neglect or refuse to produce, and show his license when required to do so by an Officer duly empowered in writing by the Commissioner to make such requisition, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

Penalty for refusing to produce license when required to do so.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 1st February 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, for the following works:—

1st. For the supply of 5,000 Brass of Sand, Earth, of other filling material to be brought in by boats and deposited where directed by the Company's Engineer for reclaiming land north of the Company's temporary Pier.

2nd. For the supply of 5,000 Brass of Sand, Earth, or other filling material to be brought in by boats and deposited where directed by the Company's Engineer for reclaiming land south of the Company's temporary Pier.

3rd. For excavating the Hill on the Company's property and loading and discharging the same, the Company finding Railway Plant, Waggons, Engine, &c.

Tenders will be received only in the form which can be obtained on application at the Company's Offices, where also may be seen plans and sections, as well as specifications, of the work to be done; and as payments will be made according to actual land reclaimed, the party whose Tender may be accepted will be at liberty to have the sections checked, failing which he will be bound to accept those taken by the Company's Engineer.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd February 1866.

WE beg to inform the public that MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE CAMA and MR. JAMSETJEE PALLONJEE cease to be partners in our firm from THIS DAY.

DADABHAI NAOROJI & Co.

London, 1st January 1866.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS from this date.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—An EXPRESS MAIL TRAIN will leave Bombay for Buranpoor and Budnaira five hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail (due to arrive at Bombay respectively about the 9th and 28th of each month, by which accommodation will be afforded at double the ordinary rates of fare for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers.

Residents of Bombay desirous of travelling by this Train are requested to intimate to me a day or two before the anticipated arrival of each Mail, that sufficient accommodation may be provided.

The first Train will run on the arrival of the Mail of the 9th instant, and continue to be run after the arrival of each Mail until further orders.

E. W. KEILY, Junior,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY—GENERAL ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS—On and after MONDAY the 5th February 1866, the undermentioned ALTERATIONS TRAINS OF will take place:—

Trains now leaving from	For	Will leave on and after the 5th February 1866.
Bombay, at 9-0 A. M.	Poona	Bombay, at 9-0 A. M.
" at 2-30 P. M.	Kurjut	Discontinued.
" at 6-20 P. M.	Poona	Bombay, at 1-0 P. M.
" at 9-30 P. M.	Sholapoor	" at 10 0 P. M. and Poona at 7-0 A. M. following morning.
" at 5-40 P. M.	Callian	Bombay, at 5-40 P. M.
" at 8-0 A. M.	Kussara	" at 8-0 A. M. and will run through to Nassick.
" at 9-30 P. M.	Buranpoor Budnaira	Bombay at 8-0 P. M. and Nassick at 4-0 A. M. following morning.
" at 7-45 A. M.	Mahim	Bombay, at 7-45 A. M.
" at 2-45 A. M.	"	" at 2-0 P. M.
" at 5-25 P. M.	"	" at 5-25 P. M.
Sholapoor, at 1-20 P. M.	Bombay	Sholapoor, at 6-15 A. M.
Poona, at 9-0 A. M.	"	Poona, at 9-0 A. M.
" at 8-15 P. M.	"	" at 10-0 P. M.
Budnaira, at 1-0 P. M.	"	Budnaira, at 5-0 A. M.
Buranpoor, at 10-0 A. M.	"	" at 10-45 A. M.
Kussarah, at 1-45 P. M.	"	Nassick, at 10-0 A. M.
Callian, at 7-40 A. M.	"	Callian, at 7-40 A. M.
Kurjut, at 6-30 P. M.	"	Discontinued.
Mahim, at 9-15 A. M.	"	Mahim, at 9-15 A. M.
" at 7-15 P. M.	"	" at 7-15 P. M.
" at 4-0 P. M.	"	" at 3-10 P. M.

In addition to the above Trains an EXTRA LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will run daily between Kurjut and Campoolee, leaving Kurjut at 1-20 P. M. and arriving at Campoolee at 2-0 P. M., and leaving Campoolee at 6-5 P. M. and arriving at Kurjut at 6-45 P. M.

The Train now leaving Bombay for Mahim at 5-0 P. M. and Mahim for Bombay at 3-15 P. M. on Sundays will be discontinued.

For further particulars see Company's Public Time Sheets exhibited at Stations, and Time Bill Books, which can be had at all the principal Stations on the Line.

E. W. KEILY, Junior,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th January 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford, and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.

Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agents of the WOULDHAM CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to supply Wouldham Portland Cement received direct from the Works in England.

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held for the transaction of the following business at the Offices of Messrs B. & A. HORMUSJEE, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY the 24th February at 2 P. M.:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report.

2. To elect two Directors in the place of Ardaseer Hormusjee and F. A. Spencer, Esquires, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SYKES, Manager.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rupees Twenty-five per Share is payable at the Offices of the Company on or before the 28th instant.

A. W. ORD, Managing Director.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

COFFEE ESTATES IN WYNAAD, MALABAR.—COFFEE ESTATES FOR SALE, comprising about 1,100 acres of Plantation, nearly the whole of which is in full bearing, with very extensive tracts of Jungle Forest and Grazing Land, estimated to comprise several thousand acres.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION at Bombay at an early date, of which due Notice will be given, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,) subject to the conditions to be then and there produced, in the following 8 Lots:—

LOT 1.—All that very valuable Estate called THE "CULLOOR" ESTATE, situate about 2¼ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut (and connected therewith by a good road), comprising about 300 acres more or less of Coffee in full bearing, with a large and very rich tract of Forest and Grazing Lands of some 1,000 to 1,500 acres.

The Estate is well furnished with permanent buildings and the most approved machinery for curing crop, driven by water power.

The habit of the Plant on this estate is most luxuriant, and its bearing capacity of the highest order.

The crops from this estate may be estimated at 10 cwt. per acre.

LOT 2.—THE "ANNETTE" ESTATE, is adjacent to the Culloor, and comprises about 190 acres in full bearing, and is furnished with a substantial bungalow and temporary buildings and machinery.

LOT 3.—THE "CHARLOTTE" ESTATE, is a young and very promising estate, cut out of the Honnooth Jungles, is distant about 4½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut, and is connected therewith by a good road. The cultivated portion comprises about 150 acres, about half of which is in full bearing, and the estate possesses excellent permanent buildings. Large and most valuable Jungle lands, estimated at some 2,000 acres, belong to this property.

LOT 4.—THE "ADELAIDE" ESTATE, situate near Culputty, and comprising about 180 acres of coffee in full bearing, and sundry swamps (the contents of which are most valuable as manure) with some grazing land. This estate is well furnished with permanent buildings of all kinds of the best description, and is amply supplied with the best machinery and working plant. It is opened on the most productive description of soil in the Wynaad, and is in all points second to no estate yet opened in the district.

The first planting was done in 1857 and the last in 1859, so that it is now acquiring its fullest bearing capacity.

The crop of 1863-64 was 110 tons and the crop now on the trees is estimated at 120 tons.

LOT 5.—THE "FIELD" ESTATE, also situate near Culputty and comprising about 150 acres of coffee in the most luxuriant and promising state of growth, and in full bearing for 1866, is well supplied with permanent buildings, machinery and working plant, is well roaded, and otherwise well laid out. The estate is formed on the same description of soil as the Adelaide, has been well managed, and will become a very productive property. There is a fine Jungle of about 250 to 300 acres attached to this property.

LOT 6.—THE "WALLACE" ESTATE, adjoining the Field Estate, opened in 1859, comprising about 100 acres of coffee in full bearing and a large stretch of about 400 acres of superior Jungle Forest and Bamboo and Grazing lands. It is well roaded, and well laid out, and possesses a first class bungalow and other permanent buildings and (in conjunction with the Field Estate) the most approved machinery and buildings for curing crop.

LOT 7.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Muddikah Mullil," good forest land in the vicinity of the Adelaide Estate.

LOT 8.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Pallakoonda," situate near the foot of the Tambercherry Pass.

For further particulars and to view the Estates apply in Bombay to Messrs. LECKIE & Co., or in Wynaad to JAMES BOOSEY, Esq., Adelaide Estate, Vythery, near Calicut.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION AFTER THE COFFEE ESTATES, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—PLANTATION HOUSE, CALICUT—Situate 3 miles from Calicut, in a compound of about 3 acres planted with fine large mango trees of the best sort, with a good sized terraced garden, with 2 wells, a tank, and a small bungalow in it, stables, coach house, harness room, cow and bullock stalls, piggeries, sheep pens, fowl-house, poultry yard, &c.—all pucka built and tile roofed.

The house is upper storied and double winged, and nearly surrounded with spacious verandahs, both above and below. It faces the west, and contains large drawing room and dining room, 10 bedrooms, some with dressing rooms, all with bath rooms, 4 lower rooms used as offices, and several other rooms on the ground floor, suitable for store rooms, besides kitchens and servants' offices.

At the back of the house are situated the Coffee works, consisting of a very strong and pucka built engine house, tile roofed, with a 12 horse steam engine in perfect order, driving 2 sets of peelers, and 2 sets of winnowers and sizers, connectedly or not, which will peel and size 15 tons of Coffee per day. Also, a first rate 12 feet iron Screw Cutting Lathe, with cutters and tools complete, and a circular Saw Table, with a set of saws and spindle complete, loose and duplicate Machinery of all kinds. Spare sizer machines, and spare sheets of zinc and copper for sizing, 2 blacksmith's forges with English double blast bellows, and all necessary tools for making iron work for Estate use.

Close to the engine house is a garbling shed, 108 feet by 72 feet, chunam floor, and adjoining this shed are 2 large storing and packing sheds, together 145 feet by 24 feet, asphalte floors. In these sheds there are 18 bins for receiving Coffee from the sizers. Next to these is a another packing and hooping shed 74 feet by 25 feet. All these sheds are built on stone pillars, and roofed with corrugated iron, fastened upon the most lasting and solid wood work throughout. There are also Coffee stores floored with asphalte, and roofed with corrugated iron, four feet walls from the ground, and railings up to the roof, one 47½ feet by 19½ feet, and one 27½ by 18½ feet; and a third store, built of stone and wood, about 100 feet long and 16 feet wide, with other sheds for storing Coffee. There are five large drying Terraces, containing about 40,000 superficial square feet, all chunamed with the best chunam.

The whole surrounded by a stone wall eight feet high, with good lock-up gates.

Also, one of Tuxford's Traction Engines, with 2 tanks, tender, and 3 large cars, all in good order, cost £2,500, and lately refitted with new and powerful cylinders.

"CULLOOR" COTTAGE—Situate in a large compound close by, five large rooms in a line, with first rate verandahs, 2 sitting and 3 bed rooms, with bath rooms, store, pantry, and cook-rooms, detached coach house and stable, a good well—all pucka built.

ALSO, AT KURRACHEE.—A plot of land held on a long lease from Government, close to the Railway, about 9,000 square yards with a pucka built godown 130 feet by 30, and a room over it 30 by 30.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. LECKIE & Co. Bombay, or to T. F. PUNNETT, Esq., Calicut.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Financial Association (Limited) will be held in the Offices of the Association, No. 4, Borah Bazaar Street, on WEDNESDAY the 14th February instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts to 9th December 1865.
2. To consider the advisability of winding up the affairs of the Association.
3. To appoint Liquidators.
4. To consider such other matters as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. F. VIEGAS, Accountant.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mill, being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils, and Linseed Cake,—"an excellent, nutritious, and cheap food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. Rogers & Co., Fort.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—New water marked SHARE CERTIFICATES can be had in exchange for the old ones on application to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, }
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLES COMPANY (LIMITED).—With reference to the advertisement that appeared in the *Times* and *Gazette* on SATURDAY, Mr. Charles Maybury begs to announce that he has entered into a fresh engagement with the above Company, and that he will be happy to receive and attend to all orders in the Jobbing Department as heretofore.

CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master,
V. L. S. Company (Limited).

December 23rd, 1865.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed;

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. William Felton Peel, in the firm of Peel, Cassels and Co., ceases from the 14th of November instant, and that Mr. William Christian has been admitted a Partner therein.

PEEL, CASSELS and Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1865.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

ON VIEW.

An etching of the full size of the Engraving now in course of execution by W. H. Simmons of Mr. H. Barrand's fine Equestrian Portraits of—the

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Artists' Proofs, Rs. 75; Proofs, Rs. 50.
Prints, Rs. 25.
Free of Charges or Duty.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Company on THURSDAY the 15th of February 1866, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and declaring a dividend for the six months ending 31st December 1865, and for considering the expediency in order to obviate the difficulty at present experienced in getting together a quorum for the transaction of business at Meetings of the Company, of altering Section 32 of the Articles of Association, so that such Section shall read thus—

"No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except "the declaration of a Dividend, unless a quorum of Share-"holders is present at the commencement of such business, "and that such quorum shall be ascertained as follows, that "is to say, if the Shareholders belonging to the Company at "the time of the Meeting do not exceed ten in number the "quorum shall be three. If they exceed ten there shall be "added to the above quorum one for every ten additional "Shareholders with this limitation, that it shall not be "necessary for any quorum in any case to exceed seven."

(Signed) J. R. BOYSON, Chairman.

Madras, 23rd January 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 in 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
" 6 months at 9 per cent. per annum.
" 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED (Rs. 100) per SHARE on each Share is hereby made and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before the 20th February 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th January 1866.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be paid (on all paid up Calls up to 30th September 1865) on and after 10th January 1866.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above Notice, Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares or Memorandum of Transfer when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with Copper, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s

13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	per Doz.
do. do.		29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	"
" " 2 " pts.		14	"
Old Tom	Rs.	20	"

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

1st September 1865.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation, are their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontilado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amoroso (Rs. 30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do. ...	40
Do. " a Crown ...	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality...	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ...	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints...	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal...	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal...	28
Do. Do. Yellow Seal...	29
Do. Golden, Do. ...	29
Do. Green Seal ...	33
Do. Vino Fino ...	29
Do. Red Seal ...	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule...	15
Do. Yellow Seal ...	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal ...	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac...	34
Do. Brand a Crown...	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal...	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts...	36
Do. Pints...	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, an upstoried BUNGALOW in Clare Road, Byculla, fit for a large family. Rent reasonable. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate possession), two comfortable BUNGALOWS on Bandora Hill, facing the Sea. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents

TO LET, for the coming hot season, several furnished BUNGALOWS, on Matheran and Mahableshwur Hills. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House.

BADHAM & Co.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (from the 15th proximo,) cool and airy OFFICES, in No. 3, Meadow Street, now in occupation of Messrs. C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES, Solicitors, High Court. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an upper-storied airy comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW on the Chinchpoogly Hill, fit for two families to live in. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants, and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, or next to Mr. Bennett, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c., apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in the Fort, No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas Randall & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, at Matheran (with immediate entry), the large commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, formerly known as Mr. Cartwright's Bungalow, and now as "Paradise Lodge." For Rent and other particulars apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, at Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co., Church Street, No. 1.

19th January 1866.

TO BE LET, convenient CHAMBERS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS in the Premises adjoining the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., lately occupied by the G. I. P. R. Company. Apply to

KEIR, RAMSDEN AND PRESCOT.

31st January 1866.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No. 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

NOTICE.—Two ROOMS TO LET in No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort. Apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.

3rd February 1866.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), an airy OFFICE in Meadow Street. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co, 7, Church Lane, Fort.

WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE young MAN is anxious to PROCEED to ENGLAND in ATTENDANCE with a single GENTLEMAN or a FAMILY. Applications to be addressed to "Q." up to the 12th instant, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Mahableshwur for the months of April and May. Address "R.B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a young intelligent PARSEE in a Merchant's Office, well experienced in Godownkeeper's and Custom House business, and also as Head Clerk. High references can be given regards his qualifications. Address "X.," care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the Bombay Gazette office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette*. The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, a first class double barrel GUN, by Alfred Clayton (late Barnett), of Southampton; belonging to a Gentleman leaving Bombay. Price Rs. 250 (in case with every requisite). Apply to

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, the MATERIALS of a stone built BUNGALOW and COOKHOUSE at Khandalla—belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. Offers to purchase the same can be made to the Storekeeper, G. I. P. Railway Office, Byculla.

The Station Master at Khandalla will show the Bungalow on application.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, five BARGES, built at the Rutnagherry School of Industry last March and believed to be sound. They measure each 53⅔ Tons Government measurement, teak skin of 2 inch seasoned Calicut teak; Frame of Eyne, Jambool and Benteak; Ceiling of 2 inch Benteak. Rigged complete fore and aft. The Barges may be inspected off the Powder Works Bunder at Mazagon, and all particulars had at the Traffic Office of the Bunder.

FOR SALE.

Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.

Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
late DWYER & Co.

2, Forbes Street, 24th January 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BEING Saturday there was nothing doing in the market this day. Back Bays close at 6,200 premium; Elphinstones 150; New do. 220 premium; Mazagons 1,625; Freres 925; United Victorias 2,625 per share; Bombay Bank shares 59 premium; Commercials 18 premium; Credit Mobilier 2½ premium; Guzerat Bank 4 premium. Market dull and declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 2d. to 2s. 2 1/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 2⅛d. to 2s. 2 3/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	98½
Do.	60 Do. do.	96½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	210

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
8,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	125	....	Alliance Bank	43 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	....	Asiatic Bank Corp'n	45 p ct pm.
9,140,000	4,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal	7,000 p sh.
1,230,000	250	175	8	Bank of India	130 p sh.
1,?00,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank	58 p ct pm.
750,000	250	100		Bombay City Bank	40 p ct dis.
1,600,000	250	150		Bombay Pres. Bank	35 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	4	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	21 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100		Broker's Banking Company	5 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank	42 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	[illegible]
800,000	200	2?		China Bank	Par.
750,000	250	250	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	90 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	18 p ct premium.
1,600,000		40	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	50 p ct pm.
2,000,000	500	50	9	Delhi and London	90 p ct pm.
650,000	200	20		East London Bank	55 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	100	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	5 p ct pm.
600,000	250	100		Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	20		Indian Peninsular London & China B.	35 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120		Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6½ p ct dis.
200,000	100	3		London & Bombay B.	5 p share.
8,750,000	1,000	1,000	3	Madras Bank	5 ex-div.
1,600,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation	150 p ct pm
600,000	200			Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000	200	10		Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 pct pmum
....	250	100	..	Guzerat Bank	4 p ct premium

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	100	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co	6,200 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co.	150 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100	....	New Do	220 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co.	925 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co.	330 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3030	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	1,625 per share.
....	....	1,000	....	Port Canning	200 pm.
....	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	2,625 per share

PRICE CURRENT, 29th January 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dholleras (New load)	Rs. 425 to 430
Bhownuggur and Mowa	425 to 430
Surat and Broach	400 to 405
Porebunder	300 to 310
Veerawal	300 to 340
Khandeish	280 to 290
Dharwar (Sawginned)	465 to 470
Dholleras (April and May)	455 to 460
Oomrawattee (March and April)	440 to 445
Ditto (now ready)	445 to 450
Hunghungaut (New)	470 to 475

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 3.

Horsley, Captain F., 3rd M. L. C., on leave, from Bellary.
Hort, Colonel, 36th Foot, on leave, from Shahjehanpore.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Kershaw, Lieutenant F. E., attached 23rd M. L. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Mercer, Captain, H. M.'s 7th Madras N. I., on sick leave, to Bangalore.
Veale, Assistant Surgeon H., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Mount Aboo.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India.*)

Mr. W. E. Purser, a Junior Civil Servant, having within the prescribed interval after arrival in India, passed examinations in two languages, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 800.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, Mr. William Young, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 13th instant.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. T. A. C. Firminger, a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his return from England on the 13th instant.

Mr. Firminger's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Rev. E. S. Goodhart, of the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed Chaplain of Seetabuldee, in the Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General notifies the following appointment:—Mr. J. D. Gordon, of the Civil Service, to be Private Secretary to the Viceroy, with effect from the 23rd instant.

Major D. S. Barrow, District Superintendent of Police, has been appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Police during Major Aitken's absence, or until further orders. Major Aitken availed himself of the leave above granted on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The services of the Rev. J. Dawson, Assistant (Presbyterian) Chaplain, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with a view to his appointment to the station of Meerut.

Mr. C. S. Chapman, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, to officiate as Accountant General, and Mr. J. Christie, 1st Assistant Accountant General, to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, during the absence of Mr Lushington.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Assistant Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, at the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

Medical Department.

Mr. James Robertson MacIver, M. D., Mr. Kenneth McLeod, M. D., and Mr. Andrew Skeen, M. B.

Surgeon Major Charles Hathaway, M. D., of the Medical Department, is allowed leave of absence from the 23rd Jan. to the 14th February 1866, to visit Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain (Brevet Major) Henry Hyde, of the Royal Engineers, Mint Master, Calcutta. For 20 months, under the new regulations, embarking at Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
3	Maid of Orleans	Luiskill	Aden, Dec. 27.
	William Wilson	Welburn	Rangoon, Jan. 27.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Lovett	Veraval, Feb. 1.
	Sir Hugh Rose	Spurdens	Calcutta Jan. 1.
	Vickery	Nacoda	Bussora, Jan. 4.
	India (s)	Louis	Calcutta, Jan. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
3	Euphrates (s)	Atkinson	Persian Gulf.
	Ocean	Towill	Liverpool.
	Orissa (s)	Ballantine	Coast and Calcutta.
	Tilly (s)	Main	Malabar Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Sir Hugh Rose*.—Mr. Cooper; and Mrs. Spurdens.
Per S. S. *India*.—Hon'ble H. Frere; Captain W. Polt, Supt. Sawunt Waree; Mr. Rhow Swant Bhonsley; Mr. Ramchunder; Mr. Soma; Mr. Noroba; 6 Sirdars of the State of Sawunt Waree; Captain and Mrs. Dwills; Captain and Mrs. Naryles; Rev. and Mrs. Pratt; Mr. and Mrs. Dubonlay; Mr. and Mrs. Bonner; Mrs. Allen, and 2 children; Mr. Dowden; Mr. Johnson; Mr. Tubb; and Mr. Wallace.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Orissa*.—Mr. J. Moore, and 1 havildar and wife.
Per *Tilly*.—Mr. Woodhouse.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Sir Hugh Rose*.—Spoke the ship *Scoresby* on the Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Barque *Nawanuggur*, J. DeCosta, bound to Mauritius via Kurrachee.
Ship *Stag*, S. Ellis, bound to Kurrachee.
Ship *Benares*, C. Noyes, bound to Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Ship *John Stuart*, for London.
Schooner *Missunga*, for Mozambique.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—January 27th, ship *Dunrobin*, from Liverpool.
DEPARTURES.—January 27th, ship *Mary Scott*, for London, ship *Contest*, for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

RATES of Freight have been firmly maintained during the past week, particularly for ships willing to allow a long time for shipment, and tonnage continues to decrease so rapidly that a considerable advance in rates is expected to take place in March and April next when new Cotton arrives more freely.

For Liverpool.—The demand for receiving ships has been well maintained, and the favourite Iron ships *City of Nankin*, 998 tons, *Oomrawutte*, 1,094 tons, *Michael Scott*, 1,341 tons, and *Cowasjee Jahangeer*, 1,294 tons, have engaged Cotton at £2-5-0. Several colonial ships have also obtained £2-0-0 to £2-2-6. The *Caribou*, 1,197 tons, was chartered at Galle for March loading at £2-0-0 per ton, and we hear of three or four vessels which have left that port for Bombay seeking. On the spot two or three vessels have been placed for next month's shipment at £2-5-0, and consignees appear willing to go on letting part cargoes at this rate, fearing the arrival of seeking ships from Galle. *Seeds* have been shipped at 10s. to 12s. 6d. per ton.

For London.—There is absolutely nothing doing, the *Ulysses* 838 tons, sails next week, and there is no inducement for other vessels to take the berth. The *Renown*, 1,245 tons, has engaged Cotton at £2-2-6. *John Stuart*, 1,650 tons, a country owned ship, built in America 1851, without a class, has been taken up to convey 340 troops hence to London at Rs. 275 per head, and the *Beaumaris Castle*, 1,094 tons, a new ship built expressly for the conveyance of troops and classed 20 years A 1 was rejected, although her tender was only £1-0-0 per head above that of the *John Stuart*.

For Havre.—The *City of Manchester*, 690 tons, was filled up at £3-2-6, and the *Adolf Fredholm*, 356 tons, at £3-0-0 per ton.

For the Rice Ports.—There is nothing offering, but several vessels are about to proceed there seeking. *For New York.*—The *Elinor*, 685 tons, has been chartered to load Seeds at £2-12-6 per ton.

Current quotations are as follows:—

For Liverpool	Cotton	£2 0 0 to £2 5s. 0d. per ton.
For London	Seeds	£0 10 0 to £0 12s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 0 0 to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0 0 to £1 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0 0 to £3 2s. 6d.
	Coffee	£1 3 6 to £1 5s. 0d.
Clyde Hull China Calcutta	Nothing doing	

—*Bombay Saturday Review, February 3.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
To follow the Oomrawuttee.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R. N. R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1866.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "OTTAWA," 1,274 tons, and 200 H. P., Captain EASTLEY, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 15th Feb at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Monday, the 12th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 10 A. M. on the 13th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 2nd February 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "CARNATIC," (1,776 Tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain RENNOLDSON, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, at 8-30 A. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 2nd February 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 2 P. M. on the 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Tuesday 13th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Wednesday morning.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, from 1st January 1866, extensive OFFICES, at present occupied by the General Financial Corporation (Limited). For Terms, &c., apply at the Office of the Company, No. 8, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THE FRERE RECLAMATION COMPANY.—For plan of proposed works see the February number of the *Bombay Builder*, published TO-DAY.
Annual Subscription Rs. 3, payable in advance: Postage Free.

THE NEW BOMBAY SECRETARIATE.—For the proposed design for the above Building see the February number of the *Bombay Builder*, published TO-DAY.

The "Bombay Builder" is published on the 5th of each month at the Office, Mechanics' Institute, Bombay.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Tenders are invited by the undersigned up till noon of the 9th instant, for the supply of 1,000 Tons of good STEAM COAL. The Coal must be approved by the Company's Engineer, and must be delivered at the Mills in quantities of not less than 250 Tons a month; the first delivery to commence on acceptance of the Tender.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., Agents
Bombay, 3rd February 1866.

WANTED, Consignee of Cargo for 315 Casting and 1 Case Machinery, marked B. S. & Co., per Ship *Mireilla*, from Liverpool, shipped by W. TREVOR ROPER & Co.—NOTICE is hereby given, unless the same be claimed in three days from this date, the Captain will land them and proceed to dispose of a sufficient quantity to cover the amount of the Freight thereon, together with the landing and storing charges.

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents for Captain & Owners.
Bombay, 3rd February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FATMA BEEBEE, widow of the late Shaik Esmael *alias* Dadoo Meeya Silkey, and BEE SAB, daughter of the late Shaik Hoosain bin Mahomed Ebrahim Silkey, have contracted with JUNARDHUN PANDOORUNG JOSEY to mortgage a piece of Fazendaree land, with a house standing thereon, situate on the Island of Bombay in Butcher Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19; and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Hoosain bin Shama, and on the south by the house of Jamul Mahomed, butcher. All persons having claim upon the said premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise are required to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof to Junardhun Pandoorung Josey on the Agiary Road, without the Fort, Bombay, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to such claim.

JUNARDHUN PANDOORUNG JOSEY.
Bombay, 5th February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, MAHOMED HOOSEIN bin NIZAMOODIN CAMBAIKER have contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or shops and stable and premises standing thereon, situate on the Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 247 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and standing in the name of Shaik Abdulla Culveker; and bounded on the east by the public Breach Candy Road, on the west by vacant ground of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, on the south by the Dhobie Tank 2nd Public Street, and on the north by the public private passage and a house belonging to Eduljee Shapoorjee. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, shall make the same known to me in writing at my Office in Forbes Street, No 10, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 5th day of February 1866.

CUMROODEEN TYABJEE, Solicitor, High Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, that AHMED MAHOMED *alias* AMEER MAHOMED KHAN hath agreed with MEMON GUNEE MAHOMED to mortgage to him all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No 60, situate at Khoja Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 3/9 square yards, be the same little more or less; and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage for sweepers, on or towards the west by the public road called Khoja Street as aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house of Bhunsalee Chuggon, and on or towards the south by a gully or passage used by the premises herein described and by the house of Bhundaree Canoba Gunputrao; and the above piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2355. All and every person or persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise on the said premises, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to any claim.—Dated this 3rd day of February 1866.

HENRY S. CARTER, Solicitor for Mortgagee.
Bombay, No. 5 Forbes Street, Fort.

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NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Katyawar.

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FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1866, at 5 P. M., a BUNGALOW, No. 24, East Street, the property of the late MR. R. PAGE. By order of the Executors,

MR. P. GRANT,
MR. R. FELL, Senior.
R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Poona, 10th January 1866.

NOTICE.—Any persons having claims against the Estate of the late MR. R. PAGE are requested to make the same known in one month, from THIS DATE, to the undersigned.

P. GRANT,
R. FELL, Senior.
Poona, 16th January 1866.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, February 12th, 1866, at 11 A. M.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR in the Chair.

The Annual Report will be presented at this Meeting, and the state of the Society's finances will be discussed.

The attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

By order,
ALFRED PHILLIPS,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.
Byculla, 2nd February 1866.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late ANN WILSON, Spinster, of No. 4, Albion Place, in the Town and County of the Town of Southampton, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, Esquire, a Partner in the Firm of Remington and Company. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to us.

REMINGTON & Co.
Bombay, 3rd February 1866.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared to undertake the discharge of whole shipments, or the clearance of such portions of Cargoes as may not be removed by Consignees, holding the same at the risk of the concerned for freight or landing charges.

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For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.
Offices, Graham's Buildings.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAEE ASSABAEE, daughter of the late Abdool Rehamon Memon, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has agreed with MEMON ABDOOL REHAMON vulud HAJEE ADUM, GOOLAM MAHOMED vulud HAJEE ADUM, and RAHEMTOOLA vulud HAJEE ADUM, to grant them as a GIFT out of her regard towards them, as heirs and sons of her late brother Hajee Adum vulud Abdool Rehamon, all that her Right and Interest of, in and to, certain property formerly possessed by the late Memon Jeeva Noor Mahomed, viz:—a messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, built with timber-walled planks and chunam walls, and covered with tiles, situate, lying, and being without the Town walls of Bombay, at Old Town, in Nagdevee Street, and standing upon the Fazendary ground belonging to Memon Futtay Mahomed Moomundam; and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and which said premises and house property originally belonged to the Mosque of Nagdevee Street, and contains by admeasurement 12 feet in breadth, and 69½ feet in length, be the same little more or less; and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Memon Hajee Adum, on or towards the south by the house of Nacodah Mahomed Ally Rogay, on or towards the east by the public road of Nagdevee, on or towards the west by the public passage of sweepers. All persons having any claims thereto by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, as the Solicitors of the said BAEE ASSABAEE, in writing, at my Office, in the Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, and on failing to do so, any claim which may be preferred thereafter, will be treated as null and void.—Dated this 3rd day of February 1866.

EDWARD CHAPPLE, for W. H. THACKER,
Attorney at Law.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Extract from Minutes of an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the National Bank of India (Limited,) held at the Bank's Offices, No. 1/1, Mission Row, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of January, 1866, at four o'clock afternoon.

PRESENT:—Wm. Anderson, Esq., in the Chair; Messrs F. Schiller; M. Rustomjee; C. E. Creswell; E. D'Cruz; S. P. Griffiths; C. R. Lindsay, by his proxy, S. P. Griffiths; Major J. R. Pughe; R. H. Isaac; Tarrucknauth Pramanick; Cally Kisto Pramanick; Sree Nauth Bose; H. Bernes; P. Pittar, by his Attorney, Thos. Alcock; Doorgachurn Law; Heraloll Seal; G. M. Blacker; James Murdoch; A. G. Roussac; H. Mountain; Chooney Lall Mittra; P. T. Ralli; B. S. Collins; Bengal Credit Mobilier, per J. J. Cogswell, Manager; Sree Nauth Mullick; Bhobojunny Mittra; A. L. Agabeg; and R. O. Sawers.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting, and the Advertisement convening the present Meeting having been read—

The Chairman said that the object for which Shareholders had been called together, was to consider certain provisional arrangements entered into between the Directors of this Bank and the Directors of the Scinde, Punjaub & Delhi Bank Corporation of London, for the taking over by the National Bank of India the business and Capital of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation. The conditions were exactly similar to those upon which the absorption of the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank (Limited,) of Bombay, by this Bank had been lately effected, viz.: that the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation liquidate and for so much of their Capital as is handed over in cash or approved Securities, Shares in the National Bank of India (Limited,) of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each, but having only Rs 250 paid up, be made over to the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation. The National Bank of India take over no liabilities of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation whatever, and the arrangement resolves itself into an increase of Capital so far as this Bank is concerned. It is anticipated that thirty lacs will be received from the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation, and it is with the recent addition of the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank's Capital, will bring up the paid-up Capital of the National Bank of India (Limited,) of eighty lakhs of Rupees, and the subscribed Capital to as much more. It is, however, deemed right to take at once the power of extending the Capital to two millions sterling. It is further proposed to remove the Head Office of the National Bank of India to London, and to register the Company under the 'Companies' Act of 1862. These steps, the Directors firmly believe, will conduce greatly to the welfare of the Bank. Local Committees at Calcutta and Bombay will, of course, be retained. In making all these changes, alterations in the Articles of Association would be necessary, but the Resolution to be submitted to the Meeting would embrace all those points. Before, however, submitting that Resolution, he would call upon the Manager to read the correspondence between this Bank and Mr Eglinton, containing the conditions laid down by this Bank for taking over the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation, (Limited) and the acceptance of those conditions by Mr. R. L. Eglinton on behalf of his colleagues in the Direction of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation.

The Manager then read copy of his letter to Mr. Eglinton, dated 9th December, 1865, and Mr. Eglinton's reply of 11th idem.

The following Resolution was then proposed by S. P. Griffiths, Esq., seconded by P. T. Ralli, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

That the Directors of this Bank be, and they are hereby, authorised to carry out and complete the provisional arrangements entered into by them for taking over the business and Capital of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited.) That they be further authorised to establish the Head Office of the Company in London; to register the Company under the Companies' Act of 1862; to increase the Capital Stock of the Company to two millions sterling; and to alter, vary, annul, or revoke the existing Articles of Association, or add such new Clauses thereto as may be deemed necessary.

The Chairman stated that the number of Shares represented by the Shareholders present, and by proxies registered, amounted to about 10,000.

W. ANDERSON, Chairman.

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NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor's Band will NOT PLAY on the Esplanade this evening.

GODFREY CLERK, Bt. Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 5th Feb. 1866.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor will be UNABLE to RECEIVE GENTLEMEN at BREAKFAST on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant.

THOMAS LEITH, Captain, A. D. C.
Govt. House, Parell, 2nd February 1866.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honour of the company of the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a BALL at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February next, at 9 o'clock.

Full Dress.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 6th January 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 20	KURRACHEE	Jan. 30
AGRA	Jan. 31	LAHORE	Jan. 27
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 29	LONDON	Jan. 3
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 11	MADRAS	Jan. 30
BANGALORE	Jan. 27	MALTA	Jan. 4
CALCUTTA	Jan. 29	MEERUT	Jan. 30
CAPE	Dec. 16	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 25
CEYLON	Jan. 18	OUDH	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Jan. 13	PENANG	Jan. 13
DELHI	Jan. 27	PUNJAUB	Jan. 24
FRANCE	Jan. 4	SUEZ	Jan. 13
HONGKONG	Jan. 5	SINGAPORE	Jan. 11

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1866.

WE hope the shareholders of the Joint Stock Corporation perused with careful attention the able letter of our correspondent, "Comment," on Saturday, analyzing the extraordinary document which has been circulated by the manager or directors of the Corporation under the name of a "Balance Sheet for the half year ending 31st December 1865." The letter was so exhaustive in its criticism of the account, that we can do little more than endorse and enforce its statements. There is not a shareholder in the Company but must feel that the Balance Sheet is an insult to his ordinary intelligence, and a simple travesty of the duty which is imposed on the directors of such associations by the Legislature. It is put forth like a sort of Chinese puzzle, and the shareholders are left to turn it over and over, to divine from it the interesting problem of the Company's position, with the certain result that they will find no satisfaction in its figures. One impressive fact they learn from it is that the Company is not only completely paralysed in its operations, but it is on the actual brink of insolvency. Did Mr. Coke know this fact, when a few months ago, he was zealously projecting and advocating an amalgamation of what were deemed the sounder of our new monetary institutions, the Joint Stock being supposed to be one of the number? The shareholders are now admitted to a certain extent within the veil, and, lo! the Company has a few thousand rupees to meet nineteen lacs of deposits and to pay about eight lacs of loans, the remainder of their capital being helplessly and unprofitably locked up. The first point on which the shareholders will naturally demand information is, why the directors have not published a balance sheet for the half year ended 30th June 1865, during which the Company incurred, upon its own showing, a loss of two lacs of rupees. Without this statement the shareholders cannot tell whether the real loss amounts to two lacs or twenty; and probably with the statement, if made up on the model of the present one, they might remain in the same state of ignorance. Coupling the suppression or withholding of such a balance sheet, which the directors were bound to publish, with some of the mysterious and totally unintelligible items on the credit side of the account, the shareholders have some ground for suspecting that either the directors and officials are very imperfectly versed in their legal duties, or very much disposed to keep the shareholders in the dark. Another point on which the shareholders will demand information is, as to the sums borrowed by the Company, amounting to nearly eight lacs of rupees, and the nature of the securities which cover them. When and why were such debts incurred? Were some of the depositors pressing the Company for money, or were the sums borrowed to extend the Company's operations and future loss? The Company had nearly 47 lacs of capital, and 19 lacs of deposits, which ought to have been sufficient for any amateur bank manager to make his first experiments with, without rushing into the market, and, in a fit of financial insanity, picking up loans to the extent of close upon eight lacs. The lenders, it would appear, have looked after themselves, and protected their loans by demanding a deposit of securities, which must be excessively gratifying to the unfortunate Victoria Reclamation Company and Viegas Slip Company, who are depositors to the tune of 18 lacs of rupees.

The sums which certainly most arrest attention and suggest enquiry are those comprehended under the vague prases, "Unadjusted Account" and "Shares purchased on Commission," which two items alone represent 2½ lacs more than the total amount of the paid-up capital. An account containing the bald statement that one half of the Company's capital is swallowed up by an unadjusted account and that more than the remaining half is swallowed up by shares purchased on Commission, might as well not have been published at all. Such extraordinary facts called for some comment in the body of the account itself; and the information can only be condoned by the most ample information in the report to be submitted by the directors at the approaching meeting. The shareholders have, however, the alternative left them, as suggested by our correspondent, of appointing a committee of able and competent men from among themselves to examine into the affairs of the Company and report upon them to a future meeting. When auditors sign their name to such a balance sheet as a guarantee of its accuracy, the shareholders are simply driven to rely upon their own resources; and the most satisfactory "audit" of the affairs of the Company will assuredly be obtained from a committee of intelligent shareholders. The state of affairs, as revealed in the document published, seals the fate of the Corporation. The advertisement calling the meeting contemplates the possibility of the Company still going on. Are the directors so infatuated as to believe that anybody in Bombay would deposit a single pie in their association, with the certain prospect of seeing the money in the predicament of that of the Reclamation and Slip Companies? Have they conducted the business of the Association so prudently as to have earned a title to public confidence, or do they believe that the most experienced bank manager is capable of lifting the institution out of the irretrievable difficulties into which they have drifted it? The Joint Stock Corporation, erstwhile one of the aristocratic mushrooms of the mania, is, after all, like so many of its humble brethren, and has arrived at that stage at which the public verdict may well be given in the words of a profane gentleman of the age of Charles II.—

> "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust,
> Here's the pit, and in thou must."

IT is the commonest thing in the world to ascribe everything which appears in an Indian newspaper to the motive of personal spite or of personal interest. Nor can any one say the ascription is always unreasonable. No one at least can deny that, in this country, there are few things which writers care to write about, fewer things which readers care to talk about, that do not in some way or other involve a local celebrity, or a name which, either for better or for worse, is to become a celebrity. But we were hardly prepared for the line taken by our morning contemporary on Saturday. It says, in effect, solicitors certainly have no right to stand, as they do stand, between a barrister and his client, so as to shut off the one from the other whenever they please. We have no objection, it appears to argue, that the cause of the community should be taken up against the solicitors in this matter, but only when it is no longer the cause of Mr. Anstey. "As to the question of clients approaching barristers directly, there is much to be said in favour of it; and, when the subject comes before the public free from the personal interest of one particular barrister, we shall probably advocate the proposal." That is to say, (passing over the absurdity of speaking in favour of a *question*,) the interests of the public can be served only when the animosity of the professional enemies of an individual is satiated, and not till then! The public interests are thus avowedly and unblushingly made a convenience of, for the sake of the enemies of Mr Anstey. All we can say is, that so long as this sort of newspaper editing pays here, so long must the Indian press be content with no influence save for harm. Such exclusive reference of everything public to private purposes degrades journalism into literary buccaneering. The footman who stole his mistress's plate avenged himself on the prosecutrix by a retort very effective in the eyes of those who make white lies to be the blackest of crimes. She had continually compelled him to say she was *not* at home when she *was* at home. So the Bombay solicitors act when Mr. Anstey challenges their monopoly—"He did not return them such and such fees." They omit to state that not one of them could have been ignorant of his constant rule, and of the constant rule of all barristers, never to return any fees at all on any account. They paid him on that understanding, and always have so paid him. This particular, as every other that has been alleged against Mr. Anstey the *barrister*, has nothing whatever to do with the conspiracy that would punish him for what he did as judge. That the conspirators have been willing to resort to it is a criterion at once of the virulence of their spirit and the weakness of their cause. They are unable even to be plausible, when they deny that they have combined to crush Mr. Anstey for what he did as judge, not for what he did as barrister. And they libel him, as their only way of defending, excusing, or concealing the monopoly which enables them to combine; the monopoly which their accomplice, the *Times of India*, defends, though it cannot approve—denies the existence of, though it thinks it ought not to exist, which it allows to be wrong to the public, *because* it is *also* a wrong to Mr. Anstey.

For the rest, this discussion cannot but be profitable to the public. It is always centering round the question—What on earth is the object of continuing their monopoly to the Bombay solicitors? No one circumstance which in England may justify the monopoly exists in this place. It is not a question, it is important to observe, of *a* monopoly, but of *the* monopoly. We should say nothing against rules and regulations which should shut the profession against all but educated and responsible men. The rules and regulations at present in force, owing to the unfortunate relations that obtain between solicitors and their clerks, do not do this. There is not only no provision made that these clerks, to whom so much is entrusted, should be responsible, decent, and competent, but the circumstances of the case are such that they have almost every possible temptation to be everything they ought not to be. Their wages, their promotion and advancement, generally depend, almost entirely, on the business they bring to their office, and no enquiry is ever made as to *how* they make that business. The consequences, in this population, absolutely throw into the shade every picture that has ever been drawn of low attorneys and Old Bailey practice in England. No possible reform would be a more unmitigated benefit to Bombay than to make a good life and a sound knowledge of law the only requisites needful to qualify men for acting as solicitors. No objection of any sort can possibly be against the change.

THE Bombay Branch Agra and Masterman's Bank remitted, by the Mail of the 29th ultimo, the sum of £78-6-5 to the credit of the Amalgamation Enquiry Committee, London. This makes a total of nearly £120 transmitted by this Branch in January 1866.

THE *Pioneer*:—There is no doubt but that Mr. St. George Tucker will be appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Oude, in place of Sir George Couper, Bart., who is about to leave for England on medical certificate. Mr Tucker has strong claims for the appointment.

THE *Englishman*:—It is again confidently stated that the Bhootan troubles are at an end. Tongso Penlow, at the instance of his Dewan, has consented, as he is said to have done several times before, to restore the two guns to the British Government. and has issued orders for their re-conveyance to Dewangiri.

THE same:—It is rumoured that the following changes may possibly take place upon Mr. Boulnois vacating his present appointment:—Mr. G. S. Fagan to be Senior Judge of the Small Cause Court. Mr. J. H. Branson to be Secretary to the Legislative Council of Bengal with permission to practice at the Bar. Mr. H. C. Marindin to be Magistrate of Police, *vice* Branson.

The same:—We learn that the peace of Lhassa has again been disturbed by the rising of the Kajees. Since the death of Sithia Kajee, the territory enjoyed great tranquillity; but, recently, Cheeboo Kajee, having obtained the assistance of one of the Chinese Rajahs, has assumed the sovereign power. The Llamas and Kajees have again formed two separate classes, and are both preparing for war.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The bagpipe has just been officially repudiated as a Scottish institution by the chief officer of state in that country. A great amount of antiquarian lore was lavished by the Lord Advocate on an argument to prove that England was as much responsible as Scotland for the use of that melodious instrument. The truth is, that the bagpipe finds favour with most nations in a half-developed state of civilization. It is still played by the herdsmen of Spain and Italy, as well as by the Scotch Highlanders; but the fact that the latter are getting ashamed of it is a proof of their progress in refinement. The repudiation of the bagpipe, however, makes us tremble for other Caledonian institutions. What about the kilt, for instance? We have heard it asserted on good authority that the kilt was invented and first worn by an English Quaker in the course of last century. After General Wade had helped to open up the north of Scotland by his roads, a Liverpool company established iron-smelting works at Glengarry, and engaged a number of highlanders. Rawlinson, the manager, who was also a member of the Society of Friends, was shocked at the undress of his labourers when heated by their work; they flung off their single garment, the primitive *breacan feile* or belted plaid, which, strapped round the waist, comprised both plaid and kilt. With the help of an English army tailor, Rawlinson designed the Highland costume with which we are familiar at the present day, and which, being divided into two parts, enables the wearer, when warm, to compromise between too much clothing and none at all. In order to overcome the repugnance of the Gaels of this novel dress, Rawlinson himself set the example of wearing it. Perhaps the Lord Advocate will look up this great question for his next lecture, and tell us whether or not the kilt, like the bagpipes, is more English than Scotch.

LOSS OF THE P. & O. Co.'s. STEAMER "JEDDO."

INFORMATION was received on Saturday morning that the P. & O. Co.'s. steamer *Jeddo*, with the China mail, was on shore off Ragassin, some thirty miles from Bombay.

As soon as the unfortunate occurrence was known to Captain Henry, the Superintendent to the Company here, orders were at once given to get up steam and to despatch the steamer *Salsette* and the steam tug *Colaba*, with all necessary appliances to render aid to the unfortunate vessel.

On the arrival of the *Salsette* and the tug at the scene of the disaster, they found the ill-fated *Jeddo* lying high and dry on her beam ends. She is on the Choal Keedu rock, about seven miles south of Kuadan Island, is bilged and some of her "fore-foot" gone. The water inside of her is up to the main deck.

Every thing will be saved, but it is extremely doubtful if the ship can be got off. All the passengers, mails, specie, and some of the cargo has been brought in by the *Salsette*, which returned to Bombay about half past 8 o'clock last night.

The disaster happened at about half past 11 o'clock on Friday night; the weather was thick and foggy at the time.

LATEST NEWS.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 2ND FEBRUARY.

Bank Bills 2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 1⅝d.
Madras Bank Shares Rs. 75 premium; quiet.
Government Paper—5½ per cent., 108½; 4 per cent., 88; dull.
Western cotton Rs. 260; scanty supplies.
Freight to Liverpool 57s. 6d.
Freights to London 60s.; Shirtings, 7 lb. 40 in., Rs. 8-4.

KURRACHEE, 1st February.
Steamer *Kurrachee* arrived at 10 P. M. yesterday.

GALLE, 2nd February.
Steamer *Formosa* sailed for China.

MANGALORE, 2nd February.
Steamer *India* sailed for Carwar.

BIMLIPATAM, 3rd February.
Steamer *Cheduba* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 3rd February.
Steamer *Baroda*, from Bombay, signalled.

GALLE, 4th February.
Mail Steamer *Simla*, from Suez, signalled.

CANNANORE, 4th February.
Steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Bombay, in sight.

MASULIPATAM, 4th February.
Steamer *Bushire* sailed for Coconada.

BOMBAY.

AT the Small Cause Court on Saturday there was no business of public interest.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

YESTERDAY morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, we experienced, what is to say the least of the matter, a very unusual occurrence, a smart shower of rain.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Australian* was hauled into the Government dock on Saturday afternoon.

To prevent disappointment we are requested to inform the public that His Excellency the Governor's Band will not perform on the Esplanade this afternoon.

A FEW copies of our "Bombay Almanac and Directory" for 1866, are yet unsold, and also a portion of the "Abridged Edition." As there are only a limited number in print early application should be made by intending purchasers.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeded on Saturday per B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tilly*, Captain Main, to the Malabar Coast:—Mrs. Woodhouse and infant, Captain and Mrs. Mercer, and Mr. C. deNunes.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette* brought in the mails of the unfortunate steamer *Jeddo* last night, but our papers did not come to hand until too late an hour to be made available for to-day's issue.

WE understand that the *John Stuart*, 1,650 tons, a country-owned ship, built in America, 1851, without a class, has been taken up to convey 340 troops hence to London at Rs. 275 per head, and the *Beaumaris Castle*, 1,094 tons, a new ship built expressly for the conveyance of troops and classed 20 years A 1, was rejected, although her tender was only £1-0-0 per head above that of the *John Stuart*.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 3rd to 6 P. M. of the 4th February: max 61 hours 40 minutes; min. 44 hours 34 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 1st, and the United Kingdom 2nd February.

WE are glad to perceive that arrangements have been entered into between the manager of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company and the Austrian Lloyds Company, by which passengers may be booked through Trieste; first class, at £64-10, and second at £ 7-5, inclusive of railway transit through Egypt, but exclusive of hotel expenses in Egypt and of wines on the steamers. Passage money for first class passengers to Trieste is some 20*l.* less than the rate of the P. & O. Co. to Marseilles.

MAJOR HYDE, Master of the Calcutta Mint, having in the Military Department obtained twenty months' leave of absence on sick certificate, the following arrangement is sanctioned:—Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Ballard, C. B., Master of the Bombay Mint, to officiate as Master of the Calcutta Mint during Captain Hyde's absence. Dr. J. T. Shekleton, Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, to officiate temporarily as Master of the Mint, until the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Ballard. Lieutenant Colonel J. Harley Maxwell, R.E., to officiate as Master of the Bombay Mint.

Two men of the crew of the ship *Romania* appeared on Saturday last before the Senior Magistrate of Police, and stated that the vessel has been sold to other owners, and consequently they wanted their discharge which they could not get. They asked the magistrate what proceedings they should adopt under the circumstance. His Worship advised them that they should either sue for their wages, or refuse to do duty; in the latter case they would surely be brought before him by the captain, when the whole matter will be thoroughly investigated.

THE *Government Gazette* of the 10th instant, published the following:—It is hereby notified that, in accordance with a convention made between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and His Highness the Thakore of Bhownuggur, the undermentioned villages belonging to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, and situated in the Purgunnas of Dhundooka, Ranpoor, and Gogo, Zilla Ahmedabad, are, from and after the 1st of February 1866, removed from the jurisdiction of the Revenue, Civil, and Criminal Courts of the Bombay Presidency, and transferred to the supervision of the Political Agency in Kattawar, on the same conditions as to jurisdiction as the village of the Talooka of the Thakore of Bhownuggur heretofore in that province:—Bhownuggur Talooka, thirty-seven villages; Sehore Talooka, nineteen villages; New Villages, thirteen villages; Enam Villages, seven villages; Dhundooka Purgunna, Ratna Talooka, thirty-one villages; and Ranpoor Purgunna, Botad Talooka, nine villages.

By order,
F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 29th January 1866.

WE mentioned, sometime ago, that the Chief Justice of Bombay has submitted a proposition to the local Government of that Presidency, to appoint two additional Judges, one a Civilian, and the other a Barrister, in the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay, on the ground of the increase of work in that Court. The salary of the former is to be fixed at Rs. 50,000 and of the latter at Rs. 36,000 per annum. This proposition, together with the opinion of the Governor General on the subject, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State. There are at present 15 Judges in the High Court at Calcutta, of whom one has lately been reduced, 12 at Bombay, and 10 at Madras. By a careful comparison it appears, that the number of cases decided by the High Court at Bombay in the years 1864-65 is one-half of that decided by the Calcutta High Court, and that by the Madras Court is only one-third. The Governor General in Council has recommended to the State Secretary, that the number of Judges at Bombay, instead of being increased, should be reduced from 12 to 9, and at Madras from 10 to 6, which he thinks can be done without impairing the efficiency of those establishments.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 20.*

THE TELEGRAPH.—It is most extraordinary, but yet not the less true, that our telegraph lines always fail when they are most needed to be in working order. At the present juncture, when it is almost of vital importance that the line between Kurrachee and Bombay should be perfect, an interruption is reported. It has long been admitted that occasional convictions, no matter what the degree of punishment the culprits receive may be, will not prevent people interested in destroying the wires from attempting to do so, but there is a way of putting a stop to the practice; it is by the employment of detectives, and we would strongly advise its efficacy being tried; as efficient detectives would soon ascertain who the people are whose interests would be promoted by interruptions on the line when important political and mercantile messages are being signalled, they would closely watch to discover the means employed to carry out the nefarious object of unprincipled men, who, so long as their own ends are attained, care not what ruin they may cause, and thus be in a position to bring to justice those who cause the destruction of the wires as well as the instruments they employ.—*Our Paper, Jan. 30.*

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

THE following report was only finished late on Saturday, and was consequently not read, for issue with the balance sheet, which was bound to be circulated seven day's before the meeting:

AUDITORS' REPORT.

WE hereby certify that we have this day completed the audit of the books, accounts, and securities of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, Limited, for the half-year ending 31st December last.

We have compared the "Cash on hand," as shown by the shroff's balance book (which is certified by the then accountant), with the cash-book, and found them to agree. We have also satisfied ourselves that the item "Cash at the Bank of Bombay" is correct. The share certificates held as collateral security against Bills discounted, Loans granted, and Shares purchased by the Corporation, on its own account and on commission, have come under our examination, and agree with the entries in the books in which they are recorded. In those instances where the shares have not been transferred into the name of the Corporation, and where such transfer is desirable, we have recommended that it should be done at once, and have every reason to believe that our suggestion is being acted upon. A portion of the securities have been pledged with the Bank of Bombay and elsewhere as cover for advances obtained by the Corporation, and they consist partly of shares the property of the Corporation, and partly of shares pledged with the Corporation against advances granted by them. A statement of the "Loans receivable" and "unadjusted accounts" (which we think would have been better classed under one head) has at our suggestion been prepared, showing the value of the security attaching to each advance, and the position of the borrower so far as can be ascertained by us. From it a fair idea may be formed of the probable amount recoverable under these heads. A statement of "Shares purchased on Commission" has also been prepared, from which we estimate that a loss to the Corporation of Rs. 5,21,000 will ultimately arise. "Shares purchased on account of the Corporation" is represented by the sum of Rs. 8,57,01, which was the market value of the shares on 31st December last, and the loss from depreciation in value has been carried to debit of "profit and loss" account. "Adjusting interest account" has not, we consider, been correctly made up, interest having been charged upon certain advances which will never be recovered; we have therefore recommended that a statement of good and bad debts, as far as it is possible to ascertain them, be prepared, and a sum of about Rs. 1,20,000, arising from the deduction of interest calculated upon the latter to 31st December last, will have to go to the debit of this account.

The following statement of estimated losses incurred by the Corporation will, we think, pretty fairly show the true position of the Institution:—

Amount at debit of Profit and Loss account on 31st December last ... ... Rs.	5,32,358 0 4
"Loans receivable" and "unadjusted accounts." Estimated loss on the accounts.	12,00,000 0 0
SHARES PURCHASED ON COMMISSION.	
Estimated share of loss to be borne by the Corporation for its proportion of purchases made under this head	71,000 0 0
No joint and several promissory notes having been taken from the parties in the case of certain shares shown in the statement, there is a further probable loss on this account of ...	4,50,000 0 0
"ADJUSTING INTEREST ACCOUNT."	
As mentioned above, this account is chargeable with ...	1,20,000 0 0
Rs.	23,73,358 0 4

Leaving about 50 per cent. of the "proprietors' capital paid up" available.

CHARLES E. BENN,
A. THOMSON, } Auditors.
Bombay, 3rd February 1866.

THE following has been published as the "Balance Sheet" of this Company for the half-year ending 31st December, 1865:—

Dr. LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Proprietors' Capital paid up ...		46,86,400 0 0
Unclaimed Dividends ...		4,848 12 0
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—		
Ordinary Accounts ...	42,604 3 7	
United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Limited ...	13,16,591 3 6	
Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company, Limited ...	2,51,909 4 10	
		16,11,104 11 11
FIXED DEPOSITS—		
Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company, Limited ...	2,20,000 0 0	
Sundry Small Deposits.	40,288 14 9	
		2,60,288 14 9
Loans Payable (covered by deposit of Securities) ...		7,95,565 2 3
Suspense Account		640 0 0
Produce of Coffee Estates ...		22,242 0 1
Rupees...		74,11,089 9 0
Cr. ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
By Loans Receivable ...		7,42,314 3 11
,, Over-drawn Current Account ...		8,270 12 8
By Unadjusted Account...		23,56,575 12 7
,, Shares purchased on Commission ...		25,53,296 15 5
By General Shares purchased on account of the Corporation ...		8,57,010 0 0
By Bombay and Coast Coffee Plantation Company (Limited) ...		1,21,076 2 8
By Dead Stock ...		6,555 14 10
,, Stamps on hand ...		1,067 1 0
,, Cash on hand ...		14,078 11 0
,, Cash at the Bank of Bombay ...		3,726 5 9
By Adjusting Interest Account ...		2,11,778 8 10
By PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—		
Balance after deducting the expenses of Management ...	3,26,582 5 6	
Debit balance of 30th June 1866 Rs. 205,148 4 10 Income Tax 627 6 0	2,05,775 10 10	
		5,32,358 0 4
Rupees...		74,11,089 9 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Rs. A. P.
To balance 30th June 1865 ...	2,05,148 4 10
,, Loss for the half year ending 31st December 1865 after writing off all expenses, loss on Shares and including rebates on undue Bills ...	3,27,209 11 6
Rupees...	5,32,358 0 4
Cr.	Rs. A. P.
By Balance ...	5,32,358 0 4
Rupees...	5,32,358 0 4

S. P. FRAMJEE, Chairman.
JOHN C. TEASDALE, Officiating Manager.
NILLOO BALCRUSTNA, Officiating Accountant.
Examined and found correct.
CHARLES E. BENN,
A. THOMSON, } Auditors.

THE CASE OF THE SHIP "ROCK LIGHT."

ON Friday last sixteen men of the crew of the British ship *Rock Light* were placed before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, four of them charged with mutinous conduct on board the said ship on the morning of the 1st instant, two of them with embezzling a quantity of claret of the value of Rs. 50; and all of them with refusing duty.

The names of the prisoners are John McDermott, Thomas Hutchinson, James Ellis, Ralph Bradley, Thomas Barron, Charles Holden, Sidney England, Edward Evans, Charten Fishbeck, Robert B. McDonald, Thomas McDonald, David Sharp, William Shannon, John Taylor, T. Foster, and Henry Moore.

Mr. Hore, solicitor, conducted the prosecution.

The magistrate, at the commencement of the enquiry, said he could not entertain the charge of mutinous conduct against the crew, the crime of mutiny not being recognized by the Merchant Seamen's Act under which they were charged. After some discussion the charge was altered to that of wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship of which they were articled seamen; and the charge of embezzlement was withdrawn.

Mr. Hore then stated the case for the prosecution from which it appeared that, on the night of the 30th ultimo, Mr. Capper, the master of the ship, had a party on board, and, in consequence of the men having contrived to smuggle a quantity of rum from the store, they all got drunk and kicked up a row, and next morning refused duty. The men acted in a violent manner, and had threatened to take the captain's life, and as he found that they might have proceeded to extremities he sent for assistance to H. M.'s S. *Octavia*, from whence a sergeant and six men of the Royal Marines were sent on board, who succeeded in overawing the mutineers, who after this remained quiet, and would not return to their duty on being ordered by the captain to do so.

Captain B. Capper was then called and examined by Mr. Hore. He stated that at 1 A. M. on Friday last, he heard a noise forward, and on going to see what was the matter he met Thomas Foster, who said "I am not afraid of you, you son of a b——." The captain thereupon kicked Foster, and then went aft. At this time the prisoners assembled together, and McDermott cried out in a loud tone of voice, "let us all go aft and murder the sons of b——." Thomas McDonald threatened the life of any one who went in the ship. The men were all drunk. In consequence of the threats used towards him and his officer, Mr. Capper called for assistance from H. M. S. *Octavia*, and a lieutenant with a serjeant and six rank and file of the Royal Marines were sent on board from that vessel, and stayed there till the morning. Next morning the captain ordered all the men to their duty, but they refused, and gave no reason for doing so. They did no duty all that day.

The lieutenant of the *Octavia*, who went on board the *Rock Light* with the party of marines, was next examined. He deposed that when he got on board he observed that many of the crew were drunk and violent to the captain. The captain was then sober. The crew all refused duty when ordered by the captain to go to their work.

The boatswain of the *Rock Light* corroborated in material points the statement of the captain, who, he stated, was quite sober all the time. The men were very much excited from drink, and some of them threatened the captain's life.

His Worship then called upon the prisoners for their defence. McDermott stated that the captain had been drunk. That the crew had been attracted by the strains of music coming from aft, and they were listening to it when the captain jumped in amongst them, and demanded to know what they wanted. They replied that they wanted nothing, and were merely listening to the music. The captain then became very violent and abusive, and set to kicking Foster, who was knocked down insensible, and carried in that state to his berth. Foster repeated much the same story as McDermott, and the others endeavoured to show that they had nothing to do with the row, and were not drunk, but were asleep at the hour mentioned in the captain's evidence. They further complained that they had not been ordered to turn to until half past 7 o'clock next morning, and that they were very much surprised when they woke up to find the ship in charge of a party of marines with fixed "bayonets."

The magistrate said that the case, he was glad to find, was not of so serious a character as he was first led to believe it was. Still it was a serious one, as it was distinctly proved that they were all drunk together at the time mentioned by the captain, and the conduct of Fishbeck in particular was very outrageous, for, according to his own admission, he was brandishing a marlin-spike all about the deck and threatening those about him. Their only cause of complaint, according to their own showing, was certainly a very odd one, namely, that they had been ordered to their duty until half-past 7, instead of 6 o'clock in the morning, after the disturbance. The captain had a right to order them to their duty at any hour he thought proper to do so, and had he permitted them to sleep on until mid-day, he (His Worship) could not see how this could form any ground of a complaint against him. The fact of their having refused to return to their duty was clearly established, and unless they now consented to obey the lawful commands of their captain and return on board he should be compelled to send them to jail. He therefore advised them to consider well what they were about.

The defendants one and all declared that they would not again do any more duty on board the ship.

His Worship then sentenced them to be imprisoned for the following periods:—McDermott (as being the ringleader) for four weeks; Fishbeck, Thomas McDonald, Sharp, and Foster, for two weeks; and the remainder for one week each.

After the prisoners had been removed from the dock, McDermott requested to be again allowed to address the Court, which being permitted, he stated that, when the *Rock Light* was at St. George's Sound in July last, the chief mate shot one of the men with a revolver, who died of the wound about four hours afterwards. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased man, and according to his, McDermott's, statement, the jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against the chief mate, and of "manslaughter" against the captain. At this time the ship was expected to proceed to Callao. McDermott said that he made this statement in order that the captain and mate should be proceeded against for the murder of the deceased man.

His Worship stated that, as according to McDermott's own statement, the matter had been judicially enquired into by the proper authorities at the King George's Sound, it was beyond his jurisdiction. It had no doubt been properly disposed of, and the papers in the case had most probably been sent to England, where they would further learn about them on their return.

On Saturday last Captain Capper appeared to prosecute two of his crew for embezzling a quantity of claret, when Mr. Bickersteth questioned him respecting the occurrence at King George's Sound. Captain Capper immediately replied that it was true that one of the men had been shot. On the 5th July last when the ship was lying in King George's Sound there was a mutiny on board, when he was knocked down. While he was down he heard a shot fired, and before he heard what was the effect of the shot he went on shore and brought the police. He then found that two of the crew had been wounded by a pistol shot fired by the chief mate. McClue died the same day. An inquest was held to inquire into the circumstances connected with the man's death. There was a jury of persons, who returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against the chief mate, Mr. Brofend, and of "manslaughter" against the captain. They were both sent to jail, and were kept

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in confinement for a fortnight, while the matter was being enquired into by the authorities at Perth, the chief town of the colony. An order then came down for their immediate release from imprisonment, and they were permitted to proceed about their business The proceedings in the case have been sent home, and are about to become the subject of a parliamentary enquiry.

From the enquiries we have made on the subject of the fatal occurrence which occurred at King George's Sound, we learn that, on the 4th July last, the captain, who was at that time on shore, was informed that the crew were in a mutinous state, and had assaulted the boatswain. He at once proceeded on board, and found the boatswain had been attacked with knives and belaying pins. He ordered the men to be brought aft, but they refused to come. He then went forward and asked them to explain to him the cause of the disturbance on board. This order they also refused to obey. As a last resource he again asked the crew to explain their grievances but they would not do so, and declared they would neither keep watch nor return to their duty, and McClue then threatened he would have the captain's life. The captain after this proceeded on shore, and conferred with the head of the police, from whom he claimed protection for his life, as the crew were in an open state of mutiny and most defiant. Instead of rendering immediate assistance, the resident magistrate, to whom the matter was reported, put him off, by desiring him to come to his office the next morning at 10 o'clock, notwithstanding he had told that official that the crew numbered twenty-two men, and were all in a mutinous state. The crew next day (5th July) still persisted in refusing to return to their duty, and declared their determination not to do any more work on board the ship until the captain consented to discharge the boatswain. This was refused, and the men became very violent. The deceased, James McClue, who was the ringleader of the mutineers, again threatened to take the captain's life, and on his going up to him and asking why he did so, he, without saying a word, gave the captain a violent blow on his face, which blackened his eyes and cut his nose. This was the signal for the mutineers, and all that the captain could recollect of the matter after being knocked down was that he heard a shot fired, and saw the mutineers running forward to the forecastle. They were armed with belaying pins. The whole affair only lasted a few minutes, and the attack was made upon the captain just at the time when his petty officers were not at hand to assist him. He afterwards learned, when quiet was restored, that when he was attacked by the crew, the chief mate came forward to defend him; and was himself attacked by some of the men, and had to retreat into the cabin to save himself. At the same time numbers were assaulting the boatswain. The chief mate fearing from the violence of the attack made upon him that the captain would be murdered, he rushed out of the cabin to his assistance with a pistol in his hand, thinking to frighten the men, but this was of no avail. They shouted to him, "shoot away, it's only blank!" At this time McClue and several others of the crew were still beating the captain, who had been felled to the deck, and the mate finding that mere threats were of no avail fired amongst the men, and wounded McClue and McDonald as already mentioned, the former of whom died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. This effectually put an end to the mutiny, and the proceedings taken subsequent to the death of McClue have been already described above.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE ON TIME-BARGAINS IN SHARES.

We are enabled to publish Sir Matthew Sausse's judgment in December last in the case of the Imperial Banking Company *vs.* Atmaram Madhowjee, which has been referred to by counsel in several appeal cases within the last week or two, and will no doubt be regarded with interest by the general public, as bearing in an important manner upon the question of time-bargains in shares. It is as follows:—

This is a suit to recover Rs. 33,300 as damages for a breach of contract, dated 12th January 1865, by which the defendant purchased three shares numbered respectively 1457, 1458, 1459, in the Frere Land Reclamation Company from the plaintiffs for the above sum, which was to be paid by the defendant on or before the 1st of July following, and "on payment" the plaintiffs, as vendors, agreed "to execute proper transfers and do all such things necessary on their part to transfer the shares thereby agreed to be sold, and also such new shares (if any) to the purchaser, all expenses attending the preparation, stamping, and execution of such transfers and of getting the said shares transferred into the name of the purchaser in the books of the Frere Land Reclamation Company, Limited, to be borne by the vendors." There were two issues raised (1) whether the plaintiff was ready and willing to complete his part of the contract; (2) whether the contract was not void as a wagering contract within Act XXI. of 1848. Upon the latter issue the defendant offered no evidence, and withdrew it from the consideration of the Court; so that the only question is, whether the plaintiff were ready and willing to perform his part of the contract. The plaintiff insisted that, by the form of the agreement the defendant's promise to pay on or before the 1st July 1865, was a separate and independent covenant, and that, as it was admitted the money had not been paid upon that day, the plaintiff, without proof of his being ready and willing to transfer the shares, was entitled to call for a decree. I considered at the trial that the covenants were concurrent, and that a transfer of the shares and the payment of the purchase money should be concurrent acts. The intention of the parties at the time of entering into the contract is, in my opinion, amply demonstrated by the plaintiffs' own acts upon the 1st of July, when they made a tender of the documents subsequently mentioned, prior to a demand of payment. It was proved that the plaintiffs after previous notice on 1st June, had upon 1st July tendered to the defendant in person three share, allotment, and receipt papers in the Frere Land Reclamation Company, respectively numbered as in the agreement, and together with each a transfer paper and an application paper, both signed in blank by the original allottee, who was one Atmaram Balcrustna. The defendant received these papers, and having taken a note of the contents of each, then returned them to the plaintiffs' messengers, who upon the defendant's having received them demanded payment of the stipulated price, but which the latter refused to pay. The plaintiffs were not the beneficial owners of those shares, but had entered into the contract at the desire of a constituent, who had previously to their doing so handed to them the allotment papers, which remained in their possession continuously down to the period of tender. It appeared that the Frere Land Co. had not opened any book for the register or transfer of shares prior to the 28th of June, and between that date and the 1st of July forty-five shares only were registered or transferred out of an issue of two thousand. This scrip, or allotment papers, including a receipt for the first deposit call, were currently sold in the market of Bombay, and passed under the name of shares. The Secretary of the Frere Company proved that, upon production at their office of the allotment paper and of the transfer and application papers, which were handed to the defendant, a transfer of the share of the allottee would, according to the usage of the Company, have been made as a matter of course to the defendant. Upon this evidence the plaintiffs rested their proof of the issue of ready and willing to transfer the shares, and the defendant objected—(1) that the contract had not been fulfilled, as the plaintiffs were not the beneficial owners of the allotment papers tendered; (2) that shares were contracted to be delivered and that allotment papers only were tendered; (3) that approval of the Directors of the Company not having been obtained at the time of tender, the plaintiffs were not legally ready to complete the contract, nor had there been a sufficient tender. I do not think the first objection can prevail. The substance of the contract was that the plaintiffs were, in consideration of a certain sum, to put the defendant into possession, as legal owner, of certain numbered shares, on or before the 1st July; and if the plaintiffs did that, it was wholly immaterial to the defendant whether the plaintiffs were owners or not. He obtained what he had contracted for. The second objection—that the plaintiffs contracted to deliver shares, but only tendered allotment and other papers—is equally untenable. Taking the substance of the contract to be that the plaintiffs were to constitute the defendant legal owner of these three shares on or before the 1st of July, the only inquiry upon this issue is, whether the plaintiffs had in their power the means of doing so, and if they had, whether they were willing to employ those means for that purpose. It is clear upon the evidence that when the plaintiffs had in their possession the original allotment and receipt papers, and had also a transfer and an application paper, both executed by the original allottee in blank, they had it in their power to have had the shares to which that allottee was undoubtedly entitled transferred to the name of the defendant or of any one else. These documents, according to the usages of the Company, were a full equivalent for a certificate of share in the name of the original allottee, and had the defendant executed the transfer would have enabled and entitled the plaintiffs to have had the stipulated shares transferred into the defendant's name, and thus constitute the latter the legal owner of those shares. Had these scrip or allotment papers been called in by the Frere Company under any form in their deed of association in consequence of transfer books having been opened, and had any difficulty been thus created by the plaintiffs not having had them exchanged for certificates of shares, there might possibly be some foundation for the objection, but the evidence is clear that nothing of the kind was done, and that no difficulty whatever existed in procuring the necessary transfer upon similar documents. It is also clear that the plaintiffs were willing to employ all the means at their disposal to effect the completion of the contract. In the third objection I thought at first that there was a good deal of force, because, without the previous sanction of the directors, no transfer could be made or enforced; and such sanction was not procured by the plaintiffs in this case; but, upon consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the defendant cannot be allowed to rely upon this objection. The approval of the directors could not be obtained, nor even sought for, according to the rules of the company, without the transfer paper having been executed by the transferee as well as the transferer. The defendant, as transferee, must on the evidence, be taken to have refused to execute the transfer, and he cannot be allowed to rely upon an alleged inferiority in title, which has been occasioned by his own refusal to perform an act necessary to make it good, and lying within the scope of his duty under the contract. All persons dealing in the shares of any joint stock company, must be considered to do so, subject to their lawful rules and usages. The plaintiffs had only stipulated to do all things necessary on their part to transfer the shares. They had no power to compel the defendant to execute the transfer, without which the application for approval by the directors could not be received by the Company; and thus, by that refusal, he rendered it impossible, according to the rules of the Company, that this approval could have been obtained. If he had executed the transfer, and thereby placed the plaintiffs in a position to ask for the approval, he might have been able to raise the question contained in this objection. But not having done so, it is not competent for him now to rely upon it. This objection also fails, so that the offer made by the plaintiffs on the 1st July was a sufficient performance of their part of the contract to entitle them to call upon the defendant to pay the amount he had contracted to give for those three shares. In expressing my opinion upon the sufficiency of this so called tender by the plaintiffs, I wish to guard against my being supposed to hold that a formal tender is necessary to be proved, to entitle a plaintiff to recover under an issue of "ready and willing to deliver." There are several authorities the other way and the case of *Shaw* vs. *Rowley* (16 M. and W.) clearly decides that, if a plaintiff was as ready to perform what he contracted for as he could be, it is sufficient. In that case, the objection relied upon was, that a call remained unpaid at the due date for taking delivery of the shares purchased by the defendant, and that no share could be transferred without the previous payment of that call. But upon it appearing that the defendant was bound to recoup the plaintiff on any call which he should have paid before delivery of the shares, the Court of Exchequer held that, as the defendant was the party ultimately bound to pay, he could not be allowed to interpose such an objection to the fulfilment of his contract. Pollock, C. J., says, on delivering the judgment of the Court:—"It was not necessary that the plaintiffs should be in actual situation to perform their contract, if they were able at the proper time to place themselves in that situation;" and further on he says:—'It appears to us that the defendant cannot now set up the mere impediment that arises out of the non-payment of the call, for it is agreed on all hands that it was ultimately to be paid by him." Again in *Stray* vs. *Russell* (1 *Law Times*, p. 162, decided in 1857,) where a somewhat similar question respecting approval of a transferee arose, but where the position of the parties to the suit was reversed, Mr. Justice Hill in his very able judgment says:—"If the plaintiff was desirous that the transfers should be completed, and his title perfected, it was his duty to execute the transfers and leave them with the existence certificates with the Bank for registration. If he had done so, and the Bank had unqualifiedly refused to permit the transfer, the plaintiff might be in a position to raise the question he has submitted to the Court. As the facts, however, stand, he himself is in default in obtaining the completion of the transfers, and he cannot be permitted to say that the consideration has wholly failed,—when the failure, if such there be, rests upon the default of himself, and not upon any omission or default of the defendant. It is not shown that the defendant was guilty of any neglect or omission, of any act required to be done by him to complete the contract on his part." That case was affirmed upon appeal in the Exchequer Chamber in 1860, where Williams, C. J., delivering the judgment of that Court, says—"We think that at most the vendor was to obtain the consent of the directors to the transfer, only in the usual way and by the usual means." So in this case, the defendant cannot be allowed to set up the want of approval by the directors, when he had refused to execute the transfer paper which was not only a usual, but was also an essential, condition precedent to the application for approval being even entertained. The plaintiffs, by offering it executed by the transferer, to the defendant for execution, performed their part of the contract in that respect. The Court is not called upon to express any opinion upon how far the facts of this case would otherwise bring it within the scope of the decision in *Wilkinson* vs. *Lloyd* (7 Q. B.), which has been relied upon, or within that of the more recent case of *Pole* vs. *Middleton*, decided at the Rolls, in 1861. In the present case, the issue of whether the agreement was a wagering contract was withdrawn from my consideration, and without expressing any opinion one way or the other, I wish to feel myself perfectly free to consider any such case, unembarrassed by the present decision.

FORT POLICE COURT.—3rd Feb.

(Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

Wilful Disobedience of Lawful Commands.—James Boyd, seaman of the British ship *Caribou*, was placed at the bar, charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner was ordered to finish scraping the main top gallant mast before coming down. He came down within twenty minutes without doing anything, saying he wanted breakfast.

The prisoner was sentenced to one week's imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—2nd Feb.

(Before Moropa Canoba, Esq.)

Gaddum & Co. vs. Hajee Jackeriah Mahomed, and another.

In this case the plaintiffs are merchants in Bombay, and the defendants ship-owners in the same place. The action was brought for damages accrued to the plaintiffs as shippers by the ship *Indomitable* by reason of the ship having, in violation of her contract, deviated from her course on a voyage from Bombay to Calcutta in May, 1863. Damages were laid at Rs. 477-12.

Mr. Ghandibhoy appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. R. B. Barton, barrister-at-law, for the defendant.

On the case being called on, Mr. Barton said that, before it was gone into, he would ask for a nonsuit, as no cause of action was stated on the face of the summons. It had been laid down that the cause of action must be explicitly stated in the summons; yet in the summons in this case it was not stated how the damage had occurred, whether by sea, by loss of market, or by any other cause which the law lays down. It merely stated that loss had been caused by the ship deviating from her course, but not a word was said to show how that loss was caused. There were some very knotty points of law connected with deviation. The meaning of the term was this:—If a ship went on a certain voyage and she was insured, and she voluntarily went out of her way and broke her passage as it was called, then the underwriters were exonerated from all risk. Here damage was done to the goods of a defendant; but in the present act on what damage had been done to the goods? There was another objection which he wished to make. A similar case had been brought against the defendants in the High Court, and decided against them by the Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Sausse; but that decision had been appealed against on a point of law, and it would be better to await the result of that appeal than to have the present suit tried to-day. There were several things connected with a case of this kind which should be taken into consideration, such, for instance, as the custom of the port. With ships going from Bombay down along the coast, it was customary to stop at intermediate ports; and if this custom could be proved, then it was not deviation. In Sir Joseph Arnould's *Treatise on the Law of Marine Insurance and Average*—the best book we have on the subject—he says:—"In the absence of any usage or stipulation to the contrary the meaning of the parties to the policy is invariably understood to be, that the ship should proceed from one terminus of the voyage insured to the others, in a direct course, with all due expedition, and without touching at any interjacent port, or pursuing any intermediate adventure; if she do so without leave for that purpose being expressly given in the policy, this, however trifling in extent or duration, is a fatal deviation although the ship may afterwards return to her proper course without having sustained the slightest damage in consequence of having thus departed from it. Where, however, by the usage of trade, it is customary in the course of the voyage insured, to stop at interjacent ports, though lying out of the direct line from one terminus to the other, it will be no deviation to stop there, though no leave for that purpose be reserved by any express clause, because, upon the principles already developed, the stopping at such ports is, in these cases, considered to be a regular part of the voyage insured, and as such to have been foreseen and contemplated by the parties to the policy." ... if he, Mr. Barton, could prove that all the steamers and sailing vessels which go down the coast with cargo stop at Cannanore, Rutnagherry, Cochin, &c, these stoppages were part of the voyage, and consequently no deviation whatever.

Mr. Ghandibhoy, in reply, said the facts of the case were these:—The plaintiffs shipped by the *Indomitable* certain bales of goods on which insurance was effected on condition that the ship was to sail direct from Bombay to Calcutta. Subsequently, however, it came to the knowledge of the plaintiffs that the ship was to touch at Cannanore, and they wrote to the defendants on the 23rd April, and again on the 25th April of that year, asking them whether they actually intended the vessel to deviate; but no answer was returned. The vessel left Bombay, and the plaintiffs were obliged to pay extra insurance. The present suit was therefore in the nature of a tort, and he submitted that the cause of action was very fully laid down on the face of the summons, inasmuch as the defendants contracted to do a certain thing and did not do it. Another circumstance which told in his clients' favour was that Messrs. Nicol & Co., who were shippers by the same vessel, had brought an action against the m for the same cause, and had obtained damages.

Mr. Barton—But this decision has been appealed against.

Mr. Ghandibhoy admitted that what his learned friend had said was right; but, as the matter now stood, judgment had been given against the defendant by the highest legal tribunal of Bombay when that cause was heard. The question of deviation was raised; it was well met; and the High Court decided that no such custom prevailed in Bombay.

After a little conversation, His Honor decided that there was sufficient cause of action; and Hajee Jackeriah Mahomed, the defendant in the case, was then called and examined, but many of the questions put to him were objected to by Mr. Barton, and not answered. Remembered a claim for insurance which Messrs. Nicol & Co. brought against him in regard to the ship *Indomitable*. She sailed from Bombay to Calcutta in April 1863 Did not remember whether Messrs Gaddum & Co were shippers by that vessel. Would know if the shipping order was produced. Did not remember the name of the captain. The voyage in question took place two years ago, and witness had between twelve and fifteen ships Yesterday, received a notice to produce certain letters dated April 1863. Received it at four o'clock, and it was too late to look for them Messrs. Gaddum & Co. might have shipped goods by the *Indomitable*. In shipping goods, first a shipping order is signed, and then the bills of lading. The *Indomitable* in her voyage from Bombay to Calcutta touched at Malabar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton—Is a large ship-owner, and in the course of a year enters into some thousands of contracts. Did not remember anything about this particular contract. Had no personal knowledge of the *Indomitable* stopping at Malabar: only said so because other ships stop there. Sometimes they do not stop there. The decision of the High Court in Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s case has been appealed against. The reason witness's case broke down was because it was not proved according to his instructions Did not know how the damages claimed were caused The ship arrived at Calcutta all right Had never been told by the plaintiffs how they assessed the damages.

Mr. Ghandibhoy was about to re-examine the witness; but finding he could carry the case no further in consequence of being unable to prove the contract, he elected a nonsuit.

Nonsuited accordingly, with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. ANSTEY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I was not a little surprised to see a letter from Mr. Crawford in to-day's *Times of India*. Now, Mr. Editor, it is my humble opinion that Mr. Crawford, being a reputed enemy of Mr. Anstey, should not have any voice in the controversy that is now going on in Bombay about the merits and demerits of the latter gentleman. I think that it is entirely in the power of Government to convince the public at large of Bombay of the merits of Mr. Anstey as a Barrister and a Judge, and a *Senior* Member of the Bar, by appointing him to some high post of honour. B. B.

Bombay, 3rd February.

GOLD CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—With reference to the article in your to-day's paper on the subject of a gold currency for India, I would suggest the introduction of a double standard—gold and silver—for the present. All outstanding debts, including the Government Loans, to be paid in silver, and all new debts to be paid half in silver, half in gold. After this had worked for a few years, a sole gold currency could probably be introduced without injustice to any one; and in the meantime, as the Government Loans become due, they could be paid off in silver, and new Loans made, to be paid in gold. SUGGESTION.

Bombay, 3rd February.

A NEW ERA FOR BUNGIES.

A Correspondent "Laf" writes:—When the bungy system was first set on foot, it must be remarked that no favour was done us by that measure; and so far from being such it operated to our hurt by charging us treble the amount for one sweeper to what we were wont to pay. It was enacted that no sweepers perform their accustomed routine of duty unless or until they engaged themselves to the Municipality. In promulgating this behest the question arises, did the Municipal Commissioner use precautionary measures to guard against the consequences which must inevitably follow (as it did) the sudden secession of sweepers from their daily toil. The abominable and unbearable state in which privies remained, the noisome effluvia which they exhaled, the stern indignation and obloquy which escaped every lip, and lastly (though not insignificantly) the strictures with which newspapers teemed, all conspire to prove their remissness and their shortcomings. This is not all, though I could wish it were. From extreme annoyances to the public they have descended to practices of thraldom (I know no other term to distinguish a conduct so singular by), and in reality snatched away from the poorest of Her Majesty's subjects their freedom of option and choice of profession, in the case they (the sweepers) refused to be subservient to, or advert to the condition of the Municipality. Such an event, I am certain, is remote from showing, in the case of the sweepers at least, that we inhale the free air of liberty; and it further seems to one that, to exercise such domination where there can be no resistance, besides being the extreme of unfairness, is an event demonstrating the unscrupulous shifts that has been resorted to, irrespective of the means of the people to replenish the public coffers. To prove the Municipal delinquency a bit further, I will tell you of the existing insalutary condition of Mazagon. The obnoxious exhalations which some privies emit are so abominable and injurious, that I will not hesitate to ascribe much of the sickness that now prevails in that village to that fulsome source. Some houses are without sweepers, and the reason why is owing to the inability of many tenants to meet the charges levied for the services of a Municipal sweeper.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

NEEMUCH, 29th January.

We have had rain since my last letter, and are enjoying some nice cool weather in consequence. The thermometer has falllen 7° in the last four days, and the cold mornings remind one forcibly of the charming spring times at home.

The General is hard at work getting his brigade into order. The troops are out every week, either "marching out" or for drill manœuvres. It is strange, but nevertheless true, that at out-stations general orders are far more strictly enforced than at head quarters. Our new arrivals quite laugh at the idea of our being so particular. "At Poona," say they, "no one dreams of these fortnightly route marchings, and beyond a brigade parade now and again we were left very much to our own devices." For all that, I am conceited enough to think that our brigade, small though it certainly is, will hold its own with the best.

The inhabitants of the bazaar have been thrown into a state of excitement by the arrival of a large staff of civil engineers, who have come to survey the ground for the proposed line of railway between Neemuch and Baroda. The Parsees are already dreaming of a vast increase in their rent-rolls by the occupation of bungalows now long vacant, and tradesmen of all sorts are sanguine in their expectations of much work and large profits. The engineers have lost no time in setting to work. They may be seen in every direction with their theodolites and flags, followed by crowds of curious natives. It is rumoured that the site of the station will be in close proximity to the Commissariat stores. When this railway is finished it will confer an immense benefit on these provinces. Compared with the difficulties met with in making other lines in India, the construction of this railway will be an easy matter, and four or five years ought to see the whole complete.

The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Dr. Thom, passed through here on a tour of inspection. He made a minute inspection of the barracks and hospitals occupied by European troops, and expressed himself satisfied with their sanitary condition. The advantages arising from these inspectorial visits are very incommensurate with the expenses attending their performance. The Commissariat are busily engaged in setting up a bread-making machine, which has recently arrived. I am not sure that it will succeed, but will say more about it when it has had a fair trial.

I hear that the 8th Regiment N. I. are to have new colours presented to them shortly. This will be quite an event in such a small station as Neemuch, and will no doubt give rise to great festivities.

Captain Clark, the Deputy Assistant Commissary General, has returned from leave, and resumed his duties. I regret to hear, however, that we are shortly to lose this active and intelligent officer, who has been appointed to some other station.

The Bishop of Calcutta has been on a tour in his diocese. When will it please his Lordship of Bombay to follow such a good example? As far as I can ascertain Neemuch and Nusseerabad have never seen the light of Dr. Harding's countenance during the ten or twelve years he has held his office, and I must say that, judging from his late performances in the Bombay Cathedral, we have not the slightest desire for such a high honour.

With a view of enlivening the station a theatre has been projected, and before long I trust to be able to "rehearse and declare" the details of a pleasant evening in the Neemuch Theatre.

LUCKNOW, 27th January.

There seems to be very little doubt now that Mr. Yule, C.B., President at Hydrabad, will succeed Mr. Wingfield in March next as Chief Commissioner of Oudh. The appointment will be very popular with the talookdars; in other respects, much cannot be said for it one way or the other. Mr. Yule did not do much while acting Chief Commissioner in 1861-62; he simply carried out Lord Canning's Oudh policy, and followed as closely as may be in Mr. Wingfield's track. He was civil to the Europeans, but both civil and indulgent to the natives. There is, however, little doubt that he will, upon the whole, make a better Chief Commissioner than Mr. Davies, who is altogether too close and reserved to be popular with either natives or Europeans.

A large quantity of machinery for the Cawnpore and Lucknow railway has arrived, but not a single rail. It is always the case that the rule is reversed in such matters; rails are required before machinery, yet the latter is sent on, while the former remain piled up at Calcutta. Mr. Lambert, the engineer in charge of the line, went to Calcutta the other day to try and have the rails despatched, but he found it utterly impossible to get this done by rail. It is now proposed to get them up in boats and steamers by the Gogra as far as Fyzabad, and thence have them carted to Lucknow. This will be a very long and tedious process; meanwhile, the station houses and other buildings are being fast progressed with, and will be finished, so far as the stone and masonry work is concerned, by the time the rails arrive, when there will be nothing left to complete the line but the laying down of the rails, and putting up the iron-work of the bridges. And in this wise it is still hoped that the line will be opened for traffic by the end of the present year.

Another case of poisoning by *dhatura* is now before the magistrate. The man charged with the crime is an *Abeer*, or cowherd It appears that he wanted to take under his protection, as a kept mistress, a girl of about thirteen years of age, whom he could not marry, owing to her being of a much lower caste than himself. Her parents objected to the proposal, and forbade the girl from holding any further communication with the *Abeer*, who, I should mention, must be between fifty and sixty years of age. One day last week the *Abeer* invited the whole family to his house. He gave them a very good feed, and when the hour for their taking leave arrived treated them to sweetmeats. All partook of these sweetmeats but the girl, whom he could not persuade to eat any. Shortly, however, her father, mother, brother, and a younger sister, all went off into fits. This frightened the girl; she began to cry. The *Abeer* attempted to pull her into the house; she struggled and screamed, and this brought the neighbours to her rescue. The *Abeer* bolted out of the place, but was soon apprehended by the police. The poisoned persons were conveyed to the city hospital, where all of them recovered, excepting the father of the girl, who is still in a very precarious state, showing a tendency to madness. On a portion of the sweetmeats, of which the party had partaken, being examined, it was found to contain a large quantity of *dhatura*, which the *Abeer* now admits having wickedly mixed up with the sweetmeats, intending thereby, as he says, not to kill the people, but only to throw them into a state of insensibility, in order that he might accomplish his diabolical object with the girl.

An artilleryman had a most miraculous escape of his life the other morning. As the B. Battery 11th Brigade was marching out of Lucknow to the practice-ground some miles up to the Cawnpore road, a man fell off a gun, and although the wheel, with all the enormous weight of the carriage and the gun, went over right across his body between the ribs and the hips, he was, most wonderful to say, not killed. In fact, the moment the Battery was halted, as it was the instant almost the man fell, he got up and walked to the hospital, the distance of more than a mile; and I heard last evening that he was doing well, and was not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fall. Did you ever hear of such an extraordinary accident, or such a marvellous escape? There are at present no less than three Batteries,—two from Lucknow and one from Cawnpore—out at the practice-ground at Newabgunge, about midway between this and Cawnpore; and the fourth, the C. Battery A. Brigade Horse Artillery, is also daily expected there from Benares They expect to remain out for about a month, when the Horse Artillery will come into Lucknow with the Batteries, and be stationed here.

The bigamy case, in which a Mrs. Collingwood, carrying on business here as a milliner, married a private of the name of Martin, of the 5th Lancers, while her husband was alive and at Calcutta, was brought to a conclusion last week, when the magistrate, after displaying a considerable amount of indecision and vacillation, dismissed it, accepting the plea advanced by the defendant, that she was ignorant of the existence of her first husband (she having produced some letters (which, by the way, are looked upon as forgeries by most people) in which his death is reported by writers as having occurred some years ago. Mr. Collingwood is not satisfied, as might naturally be expected, with the decision, and has laid a statement of the whole facts of the case before the Chief Justice of Bengal, in which he has also accused the magistrate, Captain Shawe, of having shown gross partiality to Mrs. Collingwood, *alias* Mrs. Martin, and of otherwise being guilty of palpable injustice to him during the trial. I don't know what notice of an appeal of this nature can be taken. The parties are not British-born subjects, and as such are, of course, amenable to the criminal courts of the Mofussil; and in this particular instance, the circumstance having occurred in a non regulation province, the appeal clearly lay to the Judicial Commissioner from whose decision there is no appeal except to the Privy Council. But whatever may be the result of the appeal to the High Court, there is very little doubt in my mind as to the guilt of Mrs. Collingwood, and though Collingwood has been anything but a good, or even a decent, husband to her, he having abandoned her to the protection of a native for years, I must say for him that he has not been properly treated, nor has justice been vindicated, in this prosecution of his wife for bigany. Collaterally with this prosecution, was begun a civil action by Nagur Mull, the native just alluded to, against the same *lady*, for the recovery of nearly Rs. 10,000, the value of jewels and other property which she had taken possession of, and which she, now protected by her second husband, Martin (who has since his marriage bought his discharge), defied him to take from her. The Judge has not given his decision yet, but Mrs. Collingwood's bungalows in cantonments have all been attached; meanwhile, Mrs. Collingwood, or Mrs. Martin, as I suppose she must now be styled, has disappeared with her husband from the station, no one seeming to know whither they have betaken themselves to. Nagur Mull's case comes on for final hearing on the 31st, when it is expected that he will get a decree, and the houses will be sold by public outcry in satisfaction thereof.

Mr. Wingfield, accompanied by the Assistant Secretary, left this rather unexpectedly for Fyzabad the other evening. I can hardly say what has taken him there, unless it be certain changes in the *personnel* of the Commissionership of the Fyzabad division, which require his presence and attention. A "job" is said to have been perpetrated by Mr. Stewart Reid, Commissioner of the Baraitch division, being allowed the preference over Major Reid of taking the Fyzabad division, which is a more coveted division than even that of Lucknow. It is not yet known who will succeed Mr. Reid at Baraitch; probably Mr. Forbes, Collector of Meerut, or Mr. Hume, Collector of Etawah, should promotion not go in the Commission; but Major Reid will succeed Mr. St. George Tucker as Commissioner of the Khyrabad division, on the latter being appointed to officiate for Sir George Couper as Judicial Commissioner. There will be many other changes and promotions, but of these nothing is yet known for certain. There are several applicants for the officiating appointment of Civil Judge of Lucknow, which will be available on Mr. Fraser's departure for England on furlough early in March, when will also the officiating appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow become vacant by the departure of Mr. Lane for England, also on furlough. Mr. Davies is still out in the districts, carrying out, simultaneously and in connection with the settlement operations, the enquiries into tenant rights. The talookdars are writhing again with anger under the operation of these enquiries; and I am beginning to think, after the light which a twelvemonth's discussion of the subject, both in India and in England, has thrown upon it, that Mr. Davies, further than deserving credit for giving every possible effect to the wishes of Sir John Lawrence, is not entitled to any particular praise for his exertions in the matter. The complaint is, that he is over particular and exacting, and that his investigations partake very much of the nature of an inquisition. Moreover, he is said to be distrustful alike of natives and Europeans, showing in almost all his proceedings a painful want of confidence in the district officers, and an official scepticism, creative of doubts, which must be fatal to an efficient and effective administration. Though most people think that the exchange will only be that of King Log for King Stork, yet, methinks, Mr. Yule, with all the "heaviness of age," will be preferable to Mr. Davies, with all the *finesse* of a civilian trained in the Punjaub school.

The Accountant General N. W. P. has just been here, overhauling all the books and records of the Treasury. His inspection was so close, that he examined and compared and tested the correctness of every entry, item for item; and it is very satisfactory to know that, before leaving, he expressed himself as highly satisfied with the state of the office, assuring Mr. Bickers, the officer in charge, that in no other Treasury had he found so much method and regularity, and the new system of accounts so efficiently carried out. Mr. Waterfield will visit every Treasury in Oudh and the N. W. Provinces, everywhere as stringently scrutinizing the records as he has done here; and, in the end, he will submit a report upon the general state of the treasuries he has visited. It is very strange that the Government does not depute some officer of tact and experience to carry out a similar inspection of the revenue records throughout the empire. There should be one such officer for each province; and every office, from a Commissioner's to a Tehsildar's, ought to be subjected to a searching examination by him. Surely, the Jessore forgeries ought to have opened the eyes of the Government to the necessity of such an examination; but I don't hear that even in Bengal, where forgery is a national institution of the natives, any steps have been taken to ascertain the exact state of the revenue records. One Jessore would not seem to be enough; we must have a similar "accidental discovery" in every province before the Government can be moved to do anything to secure itself against fraud and corruption—evils from which, while its own reputation for honesty and justice suffers in public estimation, the people are the greatest sufferers, being swindled and cheated in every possible way by the villains with whom such practices, enjoying immunity from detection, have become natural habits.

Dr. Hathaway's resignation of the Private Secretaryship to the Governor General was rather unexpected. No other reason is assigned for it than that the press did not consider him a fit man for the post, and so, in deference to public opinion, he retires with as good a grace as may be. But in what has his unfitness consisted? He is on all hands admitted to be a very clever man; his reports, as Inspector General of Prisons in the Punjaub, show him to be a very fluent and talented writer, as also a man of a very original turn of mind. Those who have had any business transactions with him have always found him extremely courteous and polite: all who have used him as a medium of communication with the Viceroy, testify to the satisfaction they have felt in the ready manner in which their wishes have been attended to by him. What more then did people require? In what consisted his unfitness? Strange as it may appear, it was simply this: some people required more to drink at Government House than was good for them, or respectful to their distinguished host; and so Dr. Hathaway being custodian of the key of the viceregal wine-cellar, always used a sort of arbitrary discretion in making it over to the butler when he asked for it, in order to get at the bottle to help somebody, who probably had already had more than enough at table, to a "peg," not unfrequently refusing the request. An occasional occurrence of this kind was well spiced and amplified, and a grossly exaggerated story put into circulation the next day was the result, and the cause of promoting Dr. Hathaway's unpopularity.

POONA.

Mortality.—The mortality during the month of January in the City of Poona is about two hundred and thirty-five, including men, women, and children, with fever, dysentery, &c.—*Observer, Feb.* 3.

The Brigade paraded in review order last evening under the command of Brigadier General Sir G. Stavley, K. C. B., the object being to present good conduct medals to meritorious soldiers. At the presentation the General adverted to the great benefit to the soldier himself by pursuing a good line of conduct, and it is to be hoped that it will be the laudable ambition of every soldier to be honored in the same public manner as the soldiers in question. Immediately after the presentation took place the Troop marched past in grand diversions in quick time, after which various other manœuvres were performed, which proved even to the non-combatant that our Brigadier General is *au fait* to the management of any body of troops.—*Id.*

SIND.

The Bank of Bombay.—We regret very much to learn that the progress of the building commenced for this establishment has been suspended owing to some irregularities or misunderstanding in connection with the accounts of the Contractor.—*Our Paper, Jan.* 30.

Official Movements.—Mr. Mansfield, our Commissioner, is now moving towards the Punjab with the object of meeting the Lieutenant Governor of that place. Mr. Wedderburn is on his way to Kurrachee to preside at the approaching Criminal Sessions. Mr. Melvill, the newley appointed Judicial Assistant Commissioner, is expected at Kurrachee by the in-coming steamer. Captain Tyrwhitt, Political Superintendent Thurr and Parker, will be among us this morning.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

For many days the weather in Calcutta has been unusually sultry and close, and in the native part of the town diarrhœa induced by the heat was beginning to be unusually severe, and to verge on cholera. In the districts round the metropolis rain has fallen at intervals for about a month, yet at Calcutta the few clouds passed away fruitless, and left the people more wearied of the unvarying fine weather than before. The tanks were getting very low, so low in fact that in many the water had fallen lower than they were in April last. The slight shower which fell on Saturday was therefore welcomed on all sides, and when yesterday afternoon the far off thunder was heard rolling and muttering faintly, every one hoped for such a downfall as should, to some extent, replenish the tanks and strengthen the fading crops. They were and were not disappointed. Rain indeed fell heavily, but only for an hour or so, and we have yet to wait for the downpour which shall usher in the season of the Nor-Westers.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 29

MADRAS.

Retirement.—We understand that Doctor R. Cole, Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, intends retiring from the service shortly.—*Times, Jan.* 30.

BHOOTAN.

A private letter from the Dooars, dated the 20th instant, informs us that up to that time no news had been heard about the return of the Armstrong guns. The writer seemed to anticipate a prolonged stay in Bhootan.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 29.

OUDH.

From all we can learn the next few months will see sad havoc played with the Oudh Commission. The changes will almost give a new Staff to the Province. Of course, Mr. Wingfield is going, then there are Sir George Couper, Judge Fraser, and Major Thomson, Settlement officer. Major Aitkin has already gone; and amongst the Deputy Commissioners, Messrs. Lane, Glynn, and Wood are said to be contemplating a move. We believe it is not yet settled who is to be Mr. Wingfield's successor.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 29.

CABOOL.

Extract of Cabool letter from *Lahore Chronicle.*—"Sirdar Abdur Rahman Khan and Mahomed Azeem Khan are at Kalai Moorad Bagh, ten miles from Cabool; and the Ameer's army, with Mohamed Shureef Khan, at Kalai Shadowla Khan, which is seven miles from Cabool:—there a negotiation of peace is going on on both sides. In a day or two (it is said) it will be concluded, and the parties will sign the Treaty."—*Lahore Chronicle, Jan.* 27.

Atta Mahomed Khan, British Vakeel at Cabool, is detained on the frontier, as the Government declines to allow him to penetrate the hills until the disturbances at Cabool are over, so as to guarantee for him a proper reception by a real Government, and even then the Vakeel will only be allowed to join his post on satisfactory arrangements being made for his safe conduct.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 29.

SCINDHIA'S VISIT.

Late on Friday evening, it was settled that the visit of the Viceroy to Maharajah Scindhia should take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon, instead of Saturday, as originally intended. The visit is altogether a private one. The Maharajah will be attended by Major Hutchinson, and the Viceroy by Colonel Blane, Military Secretary, and three Aides-de-Camp.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 29

THE VICEREGAL FANCY DRESS BALL.

(From the Hurkaru, Jan. 27.)

The Grand Ball has come and gone, and all we have to do now is to chronicle the event, and give our readers a hasty description of a scene, the *tout ensemble* of which was as charming and bewildering as ever presented itself to the anxious vision of a Reporter. To see Mephistophiles waltzing with a lady of the Court of George the 2nd, or the Empress Eugenie answering to the strains of the band with a brigand, followed by Mary Queen of Scots and a courtier of the middle of the 18th century, is to have matter grave enough for reflection, without being jostled by Catalonian *Majos*, Jews, Turks, Zouaves, and a crowd of representatives of all the nations on earth, that can boast of civilisation, from an officer of the Brother of the Sun and Money, to a Yankee Lieutenant-Colonel, or a desperate looking personation of a cut-throat from the skirts of Vesuvius. The guests began to arrive soon after nine, and for more than an hour the motley crowd defiled before the Viceroy and Lady Lawrence, and dispersed about the rooms, waiting until the Band of the 91st should summon them to the great business before them. About midnight, the appearance of the ball-room was eminently worth seeing. Those present had got accustomed to their parts, and the life and movement everywhere perceptible showed off the costumes to singular advantage. Just before this, however, the quadrille of the evening had been danced by a party of ladies and gentlemen, in dresses of the time of Louis XIV. and the early Georges; the quadrille attracted general attention, and the dancers were shut in by a crowd of sight-seers presenting the strongest contrasts imaginable. To dive, however, into the business of the critic, we can certainly congratulate the ladies upon the taste and skill displayed in the finish and keeping of the various costumes they had chosen, whilst we feel bound to lay the rod upon the backs of the gentlemen who, as a rule,—not without exceptions however,—seemed dressed in haste, and dressed without taste. For instance, gentlemen in court costume forgot their wigs, gentlemen cavaliers forgot the hat with its vessel of wrath, the deboshed plume of feathers, Mussalmen sipped on a turban and robe, and forgot that black trousers and patent leather boots are articles of attire not affected by the faithful. The richest dresses in the room were those worn by the Empress Eugenie, Mary Queen of Scots, a lady of the Court of Louis XV. and some Albanian ladies. The chief of these latter wore a very handsome dress, the bodice of crimson velvet, the skirt of white satin very richly embroidered. A lady in a Turkish dress, however, quite disputed the palm with the fair Albanians. But the dress of the evening was worn by a beautiful Spaniard; with this dress it was impossible to find fault. All was in perfect keeping even to the single rose bud worn in the hair. As we watched this lady pass we could not help wishing that others had paid the same attention to details. For instance *Night* had golden stars, and a golden crescent; *Undine*, otherwise perfect, lacked water plants,—if we except a lotus, in her hair,—and a few shells on her skirts, and with her sisters altogether forgot coral. *Snow* wore a very pretty dress, with which no fault could be found. There were two Vivandiers, the Zouave was, however, dressed more in keeping with her part. But we must now cry truce to the ladies and turn to the gentlemen. Why, oh why! did Mephistophiles appear with a smooth chin and whiskers of the period, and why did he affect so tremendous a red? They say His Lordship is black, but his representative, on Thursday evening, proved that this is a mistake, and that the true colour is deep red, too deep, in fact, to allow of blushing, which is, perhaps, only proper. There were many representatives of the Zouave, one from across the Atlantic looked unusually like the real thing. The sergeant and corporal were, however, the best; the British tar was there, of course, and quite eclipsed his French *confrere* by his "free and independent" bearing. But if we are to seek for the best costumes in those which made the best disguises, commend us to an ancient palmer who bent double by age and infirmity passed through the crowd on his weary pilgrimage noticed but unknown, except, perhaps, to our special Asmodeus, who marked that the ancient man had wandered all the way from the Green Isle to tempt the genius of the Law in far off Ind. Then, again, there was a German Professor, who had shut his identity in behind a plentiful beard and a grand pair of spectacles, and who went about dreaming of education on new principles and theories, which, we suspect, were meant to be taken *au serieux*.

But to close our general remarks, there was altogether too many gentlemen in the plain costume of the period, and too much uniform.

There were but few Natives present; we observed only the Maharajah of Vizianagram, Rajah Sahib Dyal, Nawab Asgar Ally, H. H. Prince Gholam Mahomed, and Prince Feroze Shah, Hon'ble Shumbhoonath Pundit, Rajah Kally Krishna, Moonshee Ameer Ally, Moulvie Abdool Luteef, and Baboo Rajendro Mullick.

We noticed also the Rajah of Bhurtpore. In the course of the evening Scindhia visited the ball-room. His Highness wore the order of the Star of India, and was accompanied by only one Moosahib.

We have not attempted to do justice to the hosts of cavaliers and gentlemen present, nor to the many fair dames, we have even overlooked a bevy of fairies, including Ariel, not for want of will, but for want of space. And if we have touched only on the salient points of the Ball on Thursday evening, we have done so because we hope the other Fancy Balls of the season may be even more marked successes, than that of which we are writing. A fancy ball derives but little of its charm from the dresses worn, it is rather from *characters* being represented. If this be borne in mind—if characters are studied and well carried out, dresses will be more perfect in details, and worn with greater ease and with a clearer purpose.

THE INDIAN LEAVE RULES.—No. I.

(From the Pioneer, January 29.)

If there be one topic more than another uppermost in the minds and conversation of Indian officials, it is probably connected with a feeling of restless dissatisfaction of the restrictions placed on intercourse with the mother country. Right or wrong, the sentiment is almost universal that the P. and O. monopoly, and the Government leave rules, make Indian exile far less tolerable than it might otherwise be; certain it is that these restrictions have very much to do with the unpopularity of Indian service. Men feel much more strongly than they ever did formerly the irritating nature of the rules which are built up to make a return to England needlessly difficult, because from the circumstances of the present times the artificial character of the restraint placed on them is much more prominent than it used to be; while the Englishman's feeling of attachment to this country have been rudely shaken, and are not likely to take deep root again for many a year.

It need hardly be said that this matter, not only interests the persons concerned, the members of the different services, but deserves the serious attention of the Government. The great and increasing dislike to service in India, manifested by all branches of the administration, is one of the great difficulties that has to be encountered by the administration; and it can hardly be doubted that any measure which should tend to diminish that unpopularity would be well-timed and successful. Probably nothing would conduce to such an end more effectually, than such a revision of the leave rules as would make a visit to England at frequent intervals easily to be compassed by every member of the Government service.

The present time is peculiary opportune for taking up the subject. As we have observed above, there are at present two difficulties in the way of taking leave to England; first, that inherent in a long journey, including the expense attending it; second, the artificial obstructions created by the leave rules. Now a great change is impending in respect of the first. Already the effect of the rail has been to place all the stations on its line in as favourable a position as the seaboard for getting to England; but what has been done as yet in this way, is as nothing compared to the effect that will be produced on Eastern India by the completion of the railway to Bombay. That presidency has hitherto been completely cut off by land from Bengal, and all its inland stations have been practically less accessible from the latter than even England. In the space of two years all this will be changed; the straight route to the West will replace the present circuitous journey by Calcutta, and will reduce the time required for a journey to England to about one-half what is consumed at present; while the expense of the voyage will certainly be diminished, as soon as the increased stream of passengers embarking at one port admits of increased facilities being afforded.

Perhaps the magnitude of the change that will come over India, when the East and West are united by rail, can hardly be correctly appreciated beforehand. But one thing may safely be predicted. As soon as the time comes—and it will be 1868 at the latest—when a person at Jubbulpore and Umballa can get to London in twenty-five days, at a cost of from fifty to sixty pounds, the restrictive and antiquated nature of the leave rules will stand out in all their nakedness. Their entire unsuitability to the circumstances of the times will be glaringly apparent; and the irksomeness of, and distaste for, service in India, already so widely felt, will be intensified by the difficulty of getting away from the country, and the conviction that this difficulty has been artificially and needlessly created. Now sooner or later a sense of the absurdity and impolicy of maintaining a set of rules which were framed to provide for a state of things that had long passed away, must necessarily extend even to the Indian Council, and therefore we do not suppose that even that body will persist in maintaining them much longer unaltered. But administrative measures of this kind, affecting the organization of the Indian services, are seldom carried out quickly; and there is really no time to be lost in taking up the question, if the reform is to be carried through all the needful stages by the period when it will come to be urgently needed. We make no apology, therefore, in bringing the subject forward, trusting that the ventilation which it may receive in the columns of the *Pioneer* may clear the way for dealing with it in a broad and liberal manner. In doing so, we shall endeavour to indicate what appear to be the leading requirements of the reform needed, and to establish the point that the difficulties in the way of change are quite insignificant, compared with the advantages that would follow from judiciously re-casting the regulations of the Indian services into a form adapted to the circumstances of the times.

We have already referred to the artificial nature of the ties that bind the Anglo-Indian to India. Artificial they certainly are now, whatever they may have been twenty years ago; but men have come at last to regard them as a necessity, and not only in India, but throughout English society, the idea has taken firm root that life in India is necessarily a life of exile; and a relative in India is regarded as being much more completely separated from his family than if he were to proceed to any other part of the world. This sentiment is a tradition handed down from old times. The British resident in other colonies is usually settled near the seaboard, and to an Englishman the sea is never a formidable barrier. But the voyage to India was till lately the least formidable part of the journey. There was still the station "up country" to be reached after arrival. Fifteen years ago, the journey to Delhi was usually performed by boat and occupied four months. Now while the rate of travelling within the continent of India was thus tedious, to say nothing of its being fully ten times as expensive as it is now by rail, a liberal provision for leave beyond sea would have been almost inoperative, because it would have affected only the small minority stationed at or near the seaport towns. But if it be asked now, whether any substantial reason exists why India should be a land of exile to the Englishman; why only a fraction of the English residents in India ever re-visit their native land, no reason can be advanced, except that the leave rules create the difficulties which produce this remarkable state of things. But why should not every man be able to run home every third or fourth year if he wants to? Indian officials, be it observed, are usually great travellers. It was no uncommon thing in old days for an officer to make a fortnight's dawk journey, or a month's boat journey or march, to take up an acting appointment for a few months, returning to his proper station the same way, and thus consuming the time and money that would now suffice to carry him to England and back. And many a man spends half his annual month's leave in travelling to and from his station to the hills. In no country probably are travelling and distance less thought of; while the dreary monotony of life in most Indian stations usually renders the excitement of any change acceptable. We may be sure, then, that there is no inherent lack of readiness to move among our countrymen in India; and when we see men virtually tied for life to the country, real exiles; and yet on every side a growing distaste to the country, and a moody dissatisfaction at their lot, and at the impossibility of escape from it, surely it is time to ask whether these things must be; and whether it be not possible to remedy this great and growing evil, and not to bring the conditions of Indian service more into harmony with the wants and feelings of the times. This is the subject we purpose to enter on, and its intrinsic interest will be sufficient apology for dealing with it at some length.

MIAKHAN.

(From the Pioneer, Jan. 29.)

Euzufzaie Field Force, 20th January.—In continuation of my letter of Sunday last, telling you of the force about to set out from Peshawur to punish sundry rebellious villages, I now send this further communication of the sayings and doings of the column. The first march to Taroo was not remarkable for anything in particular; its chief features consisted of the safe arrival in camp, after a hard drive in his dog cart, of the principal medical officer. The General and his Staff did not favour the camp with their presence, excepting in one instance—the orderly officer; he was here, there, and everywhere, making himself as generally useful to others as his non-descript costume appeared useful to himself. Glorious disorder reigned supreme, and trumpets were sounding all day throughout the camp—the row at watch-setting may be more easily imagined than penned. The next day's march to Nowshera went off without anything notable. On the third day we made Hoti Murdan, where the force received additional reinforcements in the shape of the 2nd Seikhs, 20th P. I., a Mountain Train Battery, and the Guide Cavalry and Infantry. The 20th reached Murdan from Pindee in three days, starting at 20 hours' notice. The force encamped close on the Murdan side of the Chulpani, a nasty and difficult stream for the force to cross in the dark, and for the Artillery especially so. Notwithstanding this, it was decided by the ruling powers to encamp on the Murdan side of it, instead of on the other. The intelligence here shown was on a par with that usually shown by English Commanders at the outset of all campaigns, great and small. Our Quarter Master General was against it, and must therefore be acquitted from sharing this our first folly. The next day's march to Lukpani was long and tedious. After the advanced guard came the Horse Artillery. The halts and delays were fearful, the first one taking place at the Chulpani, where one of the Horse Artillery waggons stuck for more than an hour, and the Infantry and Cavalry behind were halted during the cold dark hour of 4 and 5 A. M.; besides this there were three other very nasty awkward places, which had to be worked at for fully three-quarters of an hour each by the Pioneers and Sappers to make them at all passable for Horse Artillery. The march was at last accomplished, but although only 14 miles long, it took from 4 A. M. till noon to perform. The Rear Guard, with the last of the baggage, only reached Camp at 3½ P. M. How the Horse Artillery did the march at all was a marvel to others besides myself; the way in which the guns were taken down perilous descents and up sudden and steep ascents opened the eyes of many who imagined the chief duty of Horse Artillery was to look smart and gallop at a rapid pace on level ground. The Infantry and Cavalry were much bullied by detentions. This march, which would have been effectually saved them had they been permitted to march in front of the Horse Artillery, which, if necessary, might have been brought to the front at a moment's notice. *Experientia docet*—more people perhaps! but your true British Commander takes more than *one experientia* to be *docet*-ted any thing, as will be hereafter seen!! Well, I have brought the force thus far to Lukpani, where it had to halt one day on account of the rain. Lukpani is a lovely valley, but rain spoils its loveliness; the dirt, slush, and discomfort we experienced during the halt were but ill compensated by the lovely view there would have been had the clouds only cleared away. At Lukpani the scoundrel from Pulli came in, and an open court interview was held, between him, the Brigadier-General and Commissioner. It was a weak business altogether, and resulted in the scoundrel's being made to repay Rs. 400 he had stolen from another village *malik*, and to promise that he would never do so in future. The General very rightly asked if he had made ample apology to Government for causing the assembling and marching out at certain discomfort to all so large a force. The Commissioner replied that he had not exactly apologised, but that he had promised never to do wrong any more. Strange to say, this seemed quite satisfactory, and the interview was at an end!! with the understanding that the villages of Miakhan, Sunghow, Barmoral, and Pulli should be destroyed, and the inhabitants forced to build elsewhere farther from the hills and more in the plains—the wood of these villages to be preserved for that special purpose. The rain having ceased, the force marched from Lukpani on the 19th January and encamped one mile from one of the rebellious villages, Miakhan, and three miles from another, Sunghow. The march was only 6 miles in length, but being a heavy drag through ploughed land the whole way, was performed somewhat slowly. Here the utter folly of putting the guns in front was very apparent, quite a second *experientia*. I wonder whether it produced the first *docet*!!!—I guess not, but we shall see what is done on a future occasion. By the guns going in front on this march, the Horse Artillery had, as I have said, a hard drag of it, and the Infantry to tramp over the ploughed land cut up by the gun wheels, whereas had the Infantry marched in front, each successive regiment would have found the ground more and more trodden down to march on, and by the time the guns went over, it would have been a hard high road. Immediately on encamping, one party of destruction was sent to Miakhan and one to Sunghow. The *maliks* of these two villages had previously surrendered; the villages were empty of everything saving bhoosa, barley and fowls: the inhabitants were sitting looking on in clusters on the surrounding heights. A night attack was expected last night, but it never came off. The villagers were told that if they resisted they would lose their lands as well as their homesteads, which probably prevented their fighting us by day or disturbing us by night. The cause of offence of these villages, Miakhan and Sunghow, is somewhat curious. During Umbeyla one-half of their inhabitants helped us and the other half sided with the enemy; at the termination of hostilities, these two villages were fined; the full fine was paid by the good half, but on the naughty half being called on for their share, they declined paying anything at all; a fight ensued and resulted in the good halves turning the naughty halves out of their villages. All through 1865 there have been constant fights between these parties, till Government thought it high time to interfere. They were distinctly warned that, if within a certain time they could not manage to settle their quarrel, a force would be sent out to destroy both villages. In accordance therefore with Government threat, the two villages were to-day destroyed, and the day has been spent in punishing those who aided us during 1863-64!! It is a curious anomaly, and I much doubt the justice of it, though it seems difficult of solution how otherwise the perpetual fighting in our own territory could have been stopped. The orders not to burn were not published throughout the force, but were verbally given to those entrusted with the superintendence of the destroying parties. These destroying parties were sent into the village indiscriminately with no head; the heads were subsequently told off and sent in to superintend. The consequence was that both the villages were in flames; in five minutes the smoke rose high above the surrounding hills, and must have been seen far into Swat and Boneyr. The Akhoond of Swat is I hear dying of itch; the smoke column must have been peculiarly annoying to the poor old man, I fear. I did not see what went on in Miakhan, but the party to which I was attached destroyed Sunghow very completely; all the houses were razed to the ground, all the wood-work burnt, some of the grain secured for the use of the force, and what remained burnt—all the trees in and around the village cut down or barked. It was no doubt a just punishment to those who had gone against us, and perhaps the only way in which peace could be restored, but it went against the grain to see the destroyers, both officers and men, gloating over work which should have been performed by the police, or by coolies hired for the occasion. Our whole trip has been one of demoralization to the force, and even had resistance been made, it would have been so one-sided an affair as more to have resembled butchery than anything else.

The rain came down all last night and part of to-day. Everything is damp, every one uncomfortable—we are halted here to-day in consequence.

21st January.—We marched in two columns to-day, one to Kooi, one to Bermoul. The weather is clear again, and the sun shining bright and hot. The camp wears the appearance of a large Dhobie's Ghat with the clothes hung up to dry. The column has not yet returned from Bermoul. The Brigadier General is with them, so the orders about marching or not to-morrow are unknown. We ought to halt here till every settlement is made complete. With the present force at hand the Commissioner ought to find no difficulty in dictating his own terms.

THE TRANSFER OF KAMPTEE TO BOMBAY.

(From the Madras Times, Jan. 29)

The transfer of the military station of Kamptee to the care of the Bombay Commander-in-Chief is as wise a measure as it is a necessary one. It is evidently a prelude to placing all those portions of Central India where Mahratta is spoken under the Western Government, which Sir Bartle Frere presides over with such remarkable tact and energy. Before the G. I. P. Railway was constructed—and there were no better approaches to the interior from the Bombay side than by the old Bhore Ghaut and by the Poona road,—there was some excuse for sending all the munitions of war to Nagpore from Madras, and for our troops holding the Central Provinces. Besides the Bombay army, occupied with its frontier campaigns, could ill spare men for permanent garrison duty at so great a distance. Now, however, the tables are turned. It is almost as easy to travel from Bombay to Nagpore as from Madras to the Neilgherries, whereas it is a difficult and tedious journey from the Southern capital to Hyderabad and thence over unmade tracks to Kamptee. So keenly was the inconvenience of the latter route felt that the enthusiastic projectors of the notorious Godavery navigation laid great stress upon the relief and the saving of expense that would result from the conveyance of all military stores to this remote and isolated cantonment by river. To avoid further reducing the Coast Army, it seems we are to recover the stations of Belgaum, Sholapoor, and Rolapoor. When these alterations take effect there will be presented the extraordinary anomaly of the Nizam's dominions encircled by Madras territory and Bombay territory; and yet the Residency at Hyderabad working under the direct control of the Governor General; also of the Province of Mysore entirely surrounded by Madras districts, except where North Canara touches it, and yet likewise administered by a Bengal Political Agent. Without doubt both of these principalities should be looked after by the Governor of Madras, and we only hope Lord Napier will insist upon the change, for it is calculated to ameliorate the condition of Southern India and to promote the ends of commerce. So little is known about either the Hyderabad or the Mysore country at Calcutta, that they might just as well be managed by one of Sir Charles Wood's clerks in London as by the Foreign Secretary in Bengal. This is

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not surprising in the case of the former when we consider the city of Hyderabad is practically cut off from easy communication with Northern India, that it is one of the most difficult places to get at from Calcutta, and that the most expeditious way of doing so is to take a passage at Bombay in the British India steam vessels, the transit carriages being withdrawn from the Masulipatam and Hyderabad roads.

The reduction in numbers of the Nagpore force is a significant sign of the times. It has been greatly the fashion in India to regard the old military arrangements of the East India Company and the selection of stations made by the Bengal Civilians as the best possible. This erroneous impression might have stood a chance of out-living even our generation, had these Civilians the power of retarding the opening of railways and roads, and the admission of European capitalists into the country which are fast toppling over antiquated prejudices. Fortunately for us and for the peace and prosperity of the country, the Zillah Court, the Cutcherry, and the thanna or jail, are not, as they used to be, the only public buildings, the only representatives of Western civilization, in the districts of Hindustan. The faded properties of Leadenhall Street cut a sorry figure in the grand transformation scene, which has railways and telegraphs, and cotton presses, and banks, and machinery to please the tutored eye and feed the imagination. A very clever paper entitled "The Military Situation in India" in *Fraser*, which we re-published in a recent Saturday Supplement, inveighs with some vehemence against scattering troops about the country in utter defiance of all sound military principles. Arsenals and fortresses, it says, must of course be in the plain country for the sake of ready accessibility; and for this reason, as they must be garrisoned by British troops, they should be as few as possible, and should be fixed with reference to strategical, sanitary, and, lastly, political considerations. Kamptee does not seem to have much in its favour as a military station under any of these heads. We are informed it is a very unhealthy place, and what political necessity there can be for maintaining the same strength, when day by day the people of the Central Provinces are becoming more engrossed in trade and agriculture, and railways and roads are extending, as when the Provinces were a wilderness, and torn and distracted by war, we are at a loss to conceive. No doubt we require an arsenal and a base of operations some where in that part of India, but it should be clearly proved that Kamptee is the most eligible spot for the location, and correctly ascertained from the Commander-in-Chief what force is requisite to overawe the "fierce" Mahrattas.

None of our military cantonments for Europeans are creditable to either our national sagacity or foresight. They seem set down in their positions by mere accident, are in many cases pitched in a hollow malarious basin near foul or shallow tanks, or if upon elevated ground, upon decomposing felspathic rocks, which it is, with some reason, conjectured give out as they disintegrate subtle emanations of a most poisonous character. Many of them are as close as they can be to native cities containing a dense and seditious population, and are environed by native bazaars, whose inhabitants litter acres around, and thereby make the water in wells and reservoirs, already sufficiently impregnated, still more impure and noxious. At these faulty posts a heavy outlay has been and is being incurred to provide barrack accommodation that may turn out upon investigation to be so much money thrown away. The Government of India is therefore by clinging to the old Civilian traditions, in spite of the warnings uttered by the Home Press and the Sanitary Commission, and by neglecting to take advice from those qualified by their education and experience to afford it, likely to receive rough handling during the approaching session of Parliament.

The station of Sholapore shortly to be handed over to our guardianship is in immediate contiguity to a large native town and dismantled fort. Its aspect is peculiarly forbidding, from the barrenness of its soil and the absence of trees or foliage. The heat is for most part of the year intense, and it has a very equivocal reputation for salubrity. Because it happened to possess a certain degree of importance in days of yore, when our power was not rivetted upon the Deccan and the Mahrattas were unquiet, is no ground for perpetuating its claim to be a military outpost. At present one regiment of Bombay N. I. and a troop of Silladar Cavalry occupy the cantonment. We should recommend the fort, which covers a considerable extent of ground, to be levelled, the ditches which are mere generators of malaria to be filled up, and the squared stones in the revetments to be taken to the nearest river and made an annicut of to give irrigation and thence food to the people of the town and district. Sholapore may then cease to be a cantonment. But some may object that it is desirable to have the long stretch between Hyderabad and Poonah broken by such a standing camp. This would open up the question as to whether a far superior site for the location of the European subsidiary force might not be found further west than its present ineligible strategic position—upon the splendid plains of laterite that, whilst fairly wooded, are swept by every breeze, instead of upon hilly spurs of wasting rock, and in a situation just such as the article before referred to heartily condemns. If this removal is practicable, the disarment of Sholapore is wholly unobjectionable. Unfortunately the Hyderabad country is connected with Calcutta, and its physical characteristics are there unknown. The only official competent to decide a point of so much moment is the Inspector General of Military Buildings. It would be too much to expect him to travel so far south, and indeed the office does not appear to have been created with a view to decide such matters as the proper sites for cantonments, but merely to see to the designing and erection of barracks upon correct models. We should be glad to see a person with a knowledge of strategy and military engineering deputed to examine and report finally upon all the military stations and garrisons in Southern India, in order that the errors of the old Military Board system may be rectified without delay. Were a Committee appointed, consisting of one, there would be no danger of their deliberations coming to nothing, for the Home Government would enforce their propositions. Hitherto in place of setting strategical and sanitary considerations before those merely political, the reverse has been done. A too ready ear has been lent to the recommendations of Political Agents. We want sounder judgments and professional advice. We must therefore summon the strategists and the sanitators to the front.

IN France, out of 18,741,037 women and 18,645,276 men, 8,579,016 are unmarried, 4,479,850 of whom are women. The number of married men who live with their wives is 7,568.766. The proportion of widows of twenty to widowers of the same age is as 820 to eighty-one.

A NUMBER of Belgian officers waited upon the editor of the *Escaut*, and demanded that he should fight one or more of the lot. The editor picked out a lieutenant-colonel, but wounded him so grievously that the Minister of War has forbidden the officers of the regiment to fight again with the editor.

"SENSATION" HEADINGS.—A correspondent complains bitterly of a trick by which he was cheated last week of a rare and delicious morsel of scandal. Passing unsuspiciously through the streets, his steps were suddenly arrested by a newspaper placard which bore this announcement in large and startling type:—"Outrage on a lady by a Royal Prince!" Our correspondent instantly joined an excited throng which demanded copies of the "evening contemporary" that promised so excellent a tit-bit; and having fortunately secured one, he carried it away for deliberate perusal. The moment chosen, he "sought eagerly for particulars, but for a long time in vain." At last he discovered a few lines of small point in a corner, "relating an assault by *a grandson of the ex-King of Oude!*" We agree with our correspondent that he has been very much ill-used; but they had more reason to complain, perhaps, who were lately balked of a "Charge of indecency against the Bishop of London!" That announcement was emblazoned on a certain newspaper placard. The public rushed to buy; and all they found for their pence and their pains was a line in a very harmless speech in which the Bishop was said to have used arguments that were "indiscreet, if not indecent."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MORE AMERICAN TRAGEDIES.—The *Milwaukee Sentinel* describes a horrible tragedy which recently occurred at Caledonia, Racine County. An aged German farmer and his wife, well-to-do, lived in company with their only son, a youth aged 19 years. The father and mother had just sat down to supper, having called in the son, when suddenly a shot was fired through a window-pane of the room, and the father was struck by a ball in the left arm, completely shattering it at the elbow. The mother started up, and at the same moment another report resounded, and she was struck in the abdomen by a bullet which passed completely through her body. In another moment another discharge was heard in the yard, and the father, who, with parental instincts, divined the nature and effect of this third shot, summoned strength enough to get out of doors, where he found his son weltering in his blood, and already gasping his last. He had murdered both his aged parents with the two barrels of one gun, and had shot himself through the body with another weapon, ending his life almost instantly. The father and mother were not then dead, but they were not expected to survive. The boy was not of sound mind.—A Cuban, named Ortega, who had gone to New York to purchase theatrical properties, was found dead in the City Park, Brooklyn. There were numerous wounds on the body, and evidences of a severe struggle. Near the spot were found two gloves cut across the fingers. The same afternoon an officer named Smith observed a young man, inordinately gloved, approaching. Accosting the stranger, who proved to be Theodore Marlinez Pellicer, once a waiter at the hotel at which Ortega had lodged, Smith bade him show his hands. Pellicer threw up the left hand, still gloved, and the officer experienced some difficulty in ungloving the hand. It was wounded. The officer's suspicions being confirmed, he compelled Pellicer to unglove his right, and, that hand being cut across the fingers, the officer felt confident that he had captured the murderer. He was shown the corpse, shuddered, but said nothing. He was then taken to the police station and the gashed gloves which had been found in the park were placed on his hands. The evidence of these gloves was damning, for underneath every cut in the gloves was a bleeding wound in the fingers. An interpreter named Gonzales, who was in Ortega's employ, and was believed to be concerned in the murder, is still at large.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,	
Do. " at 3	at 2s. 1d. "	
Do. " Demand	} 2s. 0¼d.	
Do. Scotland "		
Do. Ireland		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d.	"	

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	2 per cent. per annum.	
Do. 3 months' sight	3 "	"
Do. 6 "	4 "	"
Do. 12 "	5 "	"

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand	at 1s. 11½d. "

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 206 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

	per cent.
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal 3 months'	4 "
" 6 "	5 "
" 12 "	7 "

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 1⅜d. "
3 do.	at 2s. 1¼d. "
2 do.	at 2s. 1⅛d. "
1 do.	at 2s. 1d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0¾d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
Do. 6 do.	5	"
Do. 12 do.	6	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુશથાંન ચાંઈના જેપાંન
(લીમીટેડ.)

धी ब्याक आफ हीदुसटान, चना, अड ज्यापान
(लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON..........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL..........The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND..........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND..........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..........

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to	12	months' notice of withdrawal		6	per cent.	per annum
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do,	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.*

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq,
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do. 2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3	do. 2s.	0½d.	"
" 2	do. 2s.	0⅜d.	"
" 1	do. 2s.	0¼d.	"
" On demand	do. 2s.	0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent. per annum.		
Do. 3 do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6 do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12 do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital—£1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	4	do.	
do. 9 do.	5	do.	
do. 12 do.	6	do.	

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1¼d.	per rupee.
4 "	2s.	1d.	"
3 "	2s.	0¾d.	"
2 "	2s.	0½d.	"
1 "	2s.	0¼d.	"
On Demand	2s.	0⅛d.	"

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditors.
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s. 1d.	"
2 do. do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
1 do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"
Demand.	2s. 0¼d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal	4 per cent.	per annum.
6 " " "	6 "	"
12 " " "	8 "	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th January 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
" 4 "	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 "	2s.	0¼d.	"
" on Demand	2s.	0⅛d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	} 1s.	11¾d.	"

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 " "	4	" "
12 " "	6	" "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at 4 per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each,
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq, Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.

Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Looans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent per annum.
" 6 " " "	5 "
" 12 " " "	6 "

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES No. 10—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			7 per cent. per annum.		
Do.	6	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન,
લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—

Subject to 3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 4 do.	4	do.
Do. 6 do.	5	do.
Do. 12 do.	6	do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1865.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આસોશીએશન
(લીમીટેડ.)

Capital: Rs. 80,000,000 Lacs, in 20,000 Shares, of Rs 400 each (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.
Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.,—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Corejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopejee, Esq.
Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows:—

On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain	? per cent per annum.		
" " 3 months "	6	"	"
" " 6 " "	"	"	"

until further notice.

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

ADVANCES.

The Association makes advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.

Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

31, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना ब्यांक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight	... 1s. 11⅞d.
5 "	... 1s. 11¾d.
4 "	... 1s. 11⅝d.
3 "	... 1s. 11½d.
2 "	... 1s. 11⅜d.
1 "	... 1s. 11¼d.
Demand	... 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain	... 4 per cent.
3 "	... 5 "
16 "	... 6 "
"	... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shar of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months	5 per cent.
" 6 "	6 " "
" 9 "	7 " "
" 12 "	8 " "

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industriel* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electroplated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.

NANSEE PARPIA.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "NORTHAM."

	Rs.	as.
Observations on the Practice and the Forms of District, Regimental, and Detachment Courts Martial. Also remarks on the Composition and Practice of Courts of Enquiry, &c. &c. By Lieut.-General SIR GEORGE D'AGUILAR, K.C.B., formerly D. A. General in Ireland. Revised by John Endie, Esq., A. G. Dept. Dublin 1865. ☞ This Edition comprehends the various alterations that have taken place in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War since the publication of the last edition in 1861 ... ... Rs.	5	4
By the Loch and Riverside, 39 sketches... ...	15	12
Follies of the Year. By John Leech. A series of Coloured etchings from Punch's Pocket Books, 1844-64 with some notes by Shirley Brooks ...	15	12
Eastward, by Norman McLeod, D. D. With 70 Illustrations from Photographs engraved by Joseph Swain	10	8
Passages from Modern English Poets. Illustrated by the Junior Etching Club. 47 etchings... ...	8	0
The History of the British Empire in India, from the appointment of Lord Hardinge to the Political extinction of the East India Company, 1844 to 1862, forming a Sequel to Thornton's History of India. By L. J. Trotter, late of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers. Vol. I. (To be completed in 2 vols.) ...	12	0
A Trip to Barbary by a roundabout route. By G. A. Sala	11	4
The Humbugs of the World. By P. T. Barnum ...	3	8
Zoe's "Brand." By author of "Recommended to Mercy"	3	12
Harem Life in Egypt and Constantinople. 2 Vols. by Emmeline Scott, formerly Governess to H. H. the Grand Pacha, &c.	15	12
The Gentle Life. Essays in aid of the formation of character. 2nd Series	4	8
The Ethics of the Dust. By John Ruskin.. ...	3	12
The Parables of Our Lord. By Dr. Guthrie ...	5	12
Club Life in London; with anecdotes of the clubs, coffee-houses, and taverns of the Metropolis during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. 2 vols. By John Timbs	15	12
A Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction, &c. By W. A. Wheeler, M. A.	3	12
The Family Friend, Vol. July to Dec. 1865 ...	2	12
The Gayworthys. By author of Faith Gartney's Girlhood	2	12
Handybook Law of Bills, Cheques, Notes, & IOU'S...	0	12
——— Banking and Bankruptcy, each...	0	12
Miles's Remarks on Horses' Teeth, addressed to purchasers	1	4
Faith Gartney's Girlhood	1	2
Hide and Seek. By Wilkie Collins	2	0
La Beata: a Tuscan Romeo and Juliet. By T. A. Trollope	1	8
Christmas Books. By C Dickens	1	8
The Great Gun: an eccentric biography By B. Butt	0	12
Lilly White's Cricketter's Guide for 1865... ...	0	12
The New Military and Naval Song Books, each ...	0	12
Enoch Arden. By Alfred Tennyson. Beautifully illustrated by Hughes	15	12
Smith's Old Testament History for Students. From the Creation to the Return of the Jews from Captivity	5	12
Kerr's Student's Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England	5	12
Adcock's Engineers' Pocket Book for 1866... ...	4	8
Christ the Light of the World. By Dr. Vaughan.	3	8
The Word. Walks from Eden	2	12
Lord Macaulay's Speeches. Corrected by himself...	2	12
Cranford. By Mrs. Gaskell	1	8
Song—Oh, fairest Italy. Words by Mrs. J. Boucher.	1	0
Valse—Beloved Star. By H. Laurent	2	0
Braithwaites' Retrospect of Medicine, Vol 52. July—December.	4	8

31st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SOUNDY AND Co.,

7, RAMPART ROW.

SILVER PLATE.—The undersigned have a large stock of solid Silver and Electro-plated Ware on hand, consisting of Silver Cups, suitable for Racing or Shooting Prizes, Silver Mugs, Tea Services, &c. &c. &c.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Dishes with hot water dish, moveable handles to form four separate dishes, round pattern. Per pair from..........	Rs. 125
Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval pattern Dishes, with warmer, and moveable handle to form each dish into four separate dishes, Gadroon pattern, handsomely chased handles and feet. Per pair, from	150
Best Electro Nickel Silver Oval pattern Dishes, with warmer and moveable handle to form each dish into four separate dishes, handsome beaded and engraved pattern, with engraved shield for crest or monogram. Per pair, from	175
Tea and Coffee Services, richly Electro-plated on white metal. Per set, from..........	65
Richly-plated Tea Pots, newest patterns. From ...	20
Coffee Urns, Loysell's patent, richly engraved and thickly Electro-plated on white metal Grecian pattern. From Rs. 40 to	65
Drinking Cups (Tumbler shape) Engine engraved, gilt inside with shield and garter for crest or name	15
Champagne Bottle-holders to fit any size bottle, beautiful designs. Per pair, from..........	20
Richly Electro-plated, chased, and engraved Waiters. 8 inch ....From Rs. 15 each.	
10 " .... " 20 "	
12 " .... " 26 "	
14 " .... " 32 "	
16 " .... " 40 "	
Dessert Knives and Forks with richly-plated or pearl handles and engraved blades, in French polished mahogany cases of one doz. Knives and one doz. Forks. From..........	45
Fish-eating Knives and Forks for one dozen persons, mahogany cases. From..........	50
Handsome French pattern Electro-plated Chamber Candle Shades with straight glass. Per pair	18
New pattern Decanter Labels, of the best silver plate, with chains:—"Port," "Sherry," "Claret," "Gin," "Whiskey," "Brandy." Each	3
Egg Frames, richly plated, two Egg Cups and Spoons, and two Muffineers for Pepper and Salt.	25
Bachelors' Cruet Frames, for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, and Salt, new pattern..........	25
Butter Pots with Strainers, in the newest and best designs. From	25
Fish Carvers, in cases, per pair. From..........	20
Decanter Stands, Electro-plated. Per pair..........	12
Carlton Breakfast Frames, richly plated, for Pepper, Mustard, and Salt..........	16
The new Egg Warmer for 4 or 6 Eggs, Rs. 20 and...	25
Richly Chased Muffin Dishes..........	20
American Shakers, two Cups fitting tightly together, for making iced drinks..........	18

7 and 8, Rampart Row, SOUNDY & Co.

J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign Goods, invites an inspection of the choice additions, ex *Oberon*, *Defiant* and *Cospatrick*, that he his recently made to his stock, viz:—

Toys, a great variety, of which a new kind of Mechanical Dolls deserves special mention.
Willow Baskets, a large assortment.
Bohemian Glass Ware and *Porcelain*, excellent assortment of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Card Baskets, &c., Butter Cups, Scent Bottles.
Perfumery and *Fancy Soap*, by Rimmel.
Eau de Stutt-gart, a much sweeter perfume than Eau de Cologne.
Lozenges by Coward, a great variety.
Embroidered Cushions and *Slippers*, finished and in outline.
Counter-Panes, of single and double widths.
Wall Papers of very handsome designs.
Goglets, and *Jugs*, porous, for speedily cooling water.
Reading Lamps, with Milk Glass Shades and apparatus for excluding the wind.
Table Cloths, *Table Napkins*, *Bathing* and *Washing Towels*, of various sizes and of the best workmanship.
Trichinopoly Cheeroots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Havanna shape.

Ten per cent. discount allowed on all fancy Goods, for Cash payment.

Mr. N. receives new Goods from Europe monthly.

A COFFEE MACHINE for making Coffee for 100 persons, with Coffee Roaster and Mill. Price Rs. 250.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS—Solid Mahogany, 7 Octaves, by Shiedmayer of Stuttgart, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Received a fresh supply of Quinine; the genuineness of which has been fully established. Rs. 5 per ounce. Very considerable discount allowed if taken in large quantities
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked, ex *Oberon*. Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, to dine from 6 to 24 persons, and Damask Table Napkins of all sizes and qualities. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 32 inches.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—The undersigned has received PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS, best quality, in various shapes, in Boxes of 250 Cheroots each.
Also TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS No. 1.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK
BENOIT } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER FRERES

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and open-faced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully re paired.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund..........	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	8
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	[illegible]	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
25	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
G. LUCAS KEMP, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 1st February, 1866.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.

Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras..........	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	" MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	" DENT & Co.
Shanghai	" DENT & Co.
Mauritius	" BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	" DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	" DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	" Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	" ELDER & Co.
Sydney	" FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin..........	" DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£ 6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£ 1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£ 792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£ 442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction a quantity of Household Furniture, Pearl Beads, sets of Scales and Weights, one Gold Watch, one Gold Snuff Box, Mirrors, Moselle, Iron Safes, &c., &c.

AND AT 1 P. M.
One Phaeton in good condition.
One Buggy just landed from England.

ON COMMISSION.
One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description fitted for the East Indies, by SPRAGUE, of Finsbury, London.
One handsome Cottage Piano, with all the latest improvements, by SPRAGUE, of Finsbury, London.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800 " " Madapollams.
700 " " Jacconets.
600 " " T. Cloth.
5 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
4 " T. Red Shawls.
6 " T. Red Hoodnies.
600 Pieces Irish Linen.
10 Cases Chintz.
1 " Leather.
3 " T. Red Chintz.
6 " White Cambric.
11 " Cotton Umbrellas.
25 Cotton Gins.
1 Case T. Red Dresses 400 Pieces 55 by 2¼
3 " " " " 1800 " 45 by 2
2 " " " " 880 " 41 by 2¼
5 " " " " 1959 " 45 by 2¼
300 flowered Gauze Lappet Scarfs.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy:—
E A / 344 | 358, 15 Bales 299 Bolts Canvas, No. 1 to 5.
On account of Abdoolhu son Essoobhoy:—
R D R—505 | 507 3 Cases Cotton Umbrellas.

SALE OF THE STEAMER "PHLOX."

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, the Steamer *Phlox*, with Stores, as she now lies at the Apollo Bunder.

SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Share Bazar, by order of Mr. Pallunjee Hormusjee Sons & Co:—

4 Shares of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company. Rs. 2,000 are paid up on each share.

TEAK LOGS, PLANKS AND SLEEPERS, CEDAR BOARDS AND BATTENS, OAKSTANDS, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd February, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex-*Reaper* and *Bethsham*, consisting of *Teak Logs square*, ranging from 10 to 48 feet in length and 10 to 24 inches square. *Planks* of various sizes, *Scantling* of lengths from 3 to 22 feet, Sleepers, *Yellow Pine Deal*, &c. &c.

N. B.—Catalogues with full specification of each lot are being printed, and will shortly be circulated.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.
PORTLAND CEMENT.—A few casks at a low price to close account.
TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a second hand Bichoba.
CARRIAGE.—A light self-driving Park Phaeton.
RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.
PIANO-FORTE.—An excellant Mahogany Square, by Broadwood and Sons, imported only last year.
HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.
Bombay, 5th February 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c, when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

300 Pieces T. Cloths.
700 " Grey Shirtings.
300 " Chaderpots.
700 " Madapollams.
300 " Jacconets.
7 Cases T. R. Sarries.
7 " Grey Moogtas.
5 " Do 40 inches.
10 " Do. 45 "
5 " Do. Moogasady.
4 " Grey Dhotties.
An Invoice of Sundry Hardware.

By order of Messrs. A. H. Huschke & Co., and on account and risk of the Indentor, Bhawanjee Vullbhoy:—

W & B / O B / 11—1 Case Ivory Cylinder Rings.
/ 3—1 " Do.
W & B / B V / 16—1 " Do.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co
Forbes Street, 5th February 1866.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer, begs respectfully to inform his customers and friends that he has this day removed his business from House No. 25 to No. 8, Meadow Street, just opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel, where orders will be thankfully received and attended to.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment:—

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at his Rooms, No. 8, Meadow Street, opposite to the Roman Catholic Chapel, the sundry Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant H. A. Laye, attached to H. M. 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles), consisting of Regimental Uniform, Wearing Apparel, Overland Trunks, and a variety of Sundries.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter, on account and at the risk of Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee, the first purchaser:—

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th instant, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P. M., all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and being in Hanuman Lane, within the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under No. 448, and by the Collector of Assessment under No 10, which premises were sold by the said Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter to the said Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee under an agreement entered into between the said parties, bearing date the 4th day of March 1865.—Whereby on the said Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee, had bound himself to the said Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter to complete the said purchase within two months from the date of the said agreement, but as this condition has not been fulfilled, the said premises will now be sold as above stated, on account and at the risk of the said purchaser, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Myjee.

Condition of the sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (in Quarts and Pints), bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by CHILD. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality*, and can be confidently recommended. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 5th February 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF PATNA GRAM.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

R & G / G about 600 Bags of Patna Gram.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, NASH'S NEW SPLENDID ARGAND CHANDELIERS AND LAMPS, PIER GLASSES, &c, AT FALKLAND ROAD, OPPOSITE TO LYEWALLA'S COTTAGES.

On WEDNESDAY the 14th, and THURSDAY the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at a Bungalow at Falkland Road, opposite to Lyewalla's Cottages, valuable and elegant Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c.; the same comprises rich cut Glassware, Decanters, Jugs, &c., a handsome Dinner Service, Dessert, Breakfast, Tea and Coffee Sets, handsome Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Candlesticks, Cruet and Egg Stands, Boxes of Spoons and Forks, and Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., elegantly carved Blackwood Open Worked Furniture, and a few articles of English ditto, comprising Circular, Pier, Sofa, Card, Dining and other Tables, Conversation half-backed and Sofa Couches, Drawingroom, Easy, Priedieu, and other Chairs, Teapoys, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Presses, Camp Cots, Flower and Hat Stands, rich Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets, very handsome 1 to 12 light rich Crystal Cut new Hanging Argand Chandeliers and Lamps by "Nash," handsome Pier Glasses in rich gilt frames, elegant Mechanical Singing and Moving Birds, with Clocks and Glass Domes, rich Table Ornaments and Vases, handsome Parian and Bronze Figures with Domes and Stands, rich Table Covers, handsome Cut Glass Pedestal Lamps with Drops, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Almira, Gilt Pier Tables with Marbles, handsome English and French Clocks, a number of Hanging Argand and Globe Lamps and Chandeliers, a variety of Wallshades and Brackets, Bedroom and Dressingroom Furniture, &c.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One remarkably light English-built Phaeton (nearly new), with a fast going Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 2,000. ALSO

One serviceable Buggy with a fast going Bay Arab Horse and Harness complete—open to an offer. Rs. 1,200.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 3rd February 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the property of Major Hassard; the same comprises Camp Dining Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Conversation Couches, Bookstands, Chairs, Pictures, Wardrobe, Presses, Dressing and Wash hand Tables, Bathing Tubs, &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE, SHOP FURNITURE, &c., IN MEADOW STREET, FORT, BY ORDER OF MESSRS. HENDERSON & Co.

On MONDAY the 6th, and on TUESDAY the 7th February next, at 12 o'clock on each day.

In consequence of Messrs. Henderson & Co. being desirous of closing their General Business, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the shop in Meadow Street, Fort, the Stock in Trade, Shop Furniture, &c., consisting of the following valuable Goods:—

One Brass-bound Mahogany Sliding Trunk-camera, Swing-back and extra backs, 2 extra fronts, extra inner frames for plates 18 by 18 with a Ross Portrait Lens No. 4, for pictures in plates 18 by 16 in the Water House, Diaphragm, one 20 by 15 water-tight Glass Baths, Lerebour Lens for full size plates; Stereoscopic Cameras, fitted with two Ross Portrait Lenses, neat Mahogany Camera, with Lerebour Lens, Lenses, Cameras, Stereoscopes by other manufacturers, pure Chemicals, Morocco and Union cases with Mats and Glasses elegantly finished, and every other article connected with Photography. Photographic Jewellery, consisting of Lockets, Brooches, Masonic Rings with Mottoes, Shrit Studs, Ladies' Neck Chains, Guards, &c., all of fine gold and superior manufacture. Herring's preventive Brushes and Combs, for preventing the hair turning grey, and baldness, by preserving the healthy action of the head. Electroline for moistening the skin of the head before applying the patent Galvanic Comb and Brush, will be sold in small lots; Magneto Electro Machine, one set of six Pints Daniel's Battering in Tray complete; French Patent Coffee Pots, "Tucker & Sons" Tent, Military Travellers' Chamber, Hand and Wall Lamps, neat Porcelain Images, consisting of Cross with Images and others of sizes, rich Engravings and Prints, one splendid Rimell's Perfume Fountain with a Glass Basin, Parian Figures, Drapery and Lace, Rose-Water, Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water Bottles for the above; Perfumery, consisting of Scents, Hair Oil, Pomatum, Tooth Powder, and richly perfumed Soaps, Best Lewis Crown Sherry (to be sold in small lots), French Wall-papers of various patterns, Sundries, real Bohemian Flower Vases, Table Ornaments in endless variety, Newman's assorted Water Colours in cakes, Prepared Canvas, Sable Hair Brushes, Drawing Pencils, Steel Pens, Johnson's American Soothing Syrup, Electroplated Tea and Coffee-pots, Cruet, Egg and Pickle Frames, Decanters, splendid assortment of French Moderator Lamps, Palanquin Clocks, &c., &c. Shop Furniture, consisting of a large Blackwood Centre-piece with glass cases, besides other show cases and glasses, Cupboards, Chiffonier, Shelves, Round Tables, Chairs, and one Oblong Table with one entire piece of black Marble, one Sewing Machine. (All the above afford an excellent opportunity for those who are about to start in business.)

No catalogues, and the property will be on view from Saturday the 3rd instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One light English-built double-seated Brougham, with Circular Glasses, Drab Silk Linings, &c., (quite new.)
One light English-built Self-driving Phæton.
Sets of Single and Double Harness.
One Eight-day Rimmell's Clock, showing the days of the week and month, also strikes half hours.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1866.

Holloway's Pills.—The Law of Life—The present is a fitting opportunity for drawing attention to the few points on which health hinges. All impurities must be expelled from the system immediately their presence is discovered. Wear and tear must be compensated by suitable food, which, when thoroughly digested, must enrich the blood with its nutritive elements. The alternative virtues exerted by Holloway's purifying Pills exactly meet these requirements, and they further exercise distinctive and peculiar powers in strengthening the nerves and regulating the circulation, whereby secretion and excretion are accurately adjusted. These excellent Pills keep all the natural functions so fairly balanced that they prevent, or speedily subdue, headache, dizziness, nausea, bilious attacks, fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, and similar maladies.

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